

LESLIE'S WEEKLY



MUST RUSSIA COME TO THIS?

Drawn by Fletcher C. Ransom

LESLIE'S WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES

Vol. C.

No. 2581

PUBLISHED BY THE JUDGE COMPANY, 224 FOURTH AVE.,
CORNER 19TH STREET, NEW YORK

Copyright, 1904, by Judge Company, Publishers.

Entered at the Post-Office at New York as Second-Class Mail Matter

WESTERN ADVERTISING OFFICE

1313 HARTFORD BUILDING, CHICAGO, ILL.

EUROPEAN SALES-AGENTS: The International News Company, Bream's
Building, Chancery Lane, E. C., London, England; Saarbach's
News Exchange, Mainz, Germany; Brentano's, Paris, France.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Terms: \$4.00 per year; \$2.00 for six months
Foreign Countries in Postal Union, \$5.50

Postage free to all subscribers in the United States, and in Hawaii,
Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, Guam, Tutuila, Samoa, Canada, and
Mexico. Subscriptions payable in advance by draft on New York, or by
express or postal order, not by local checks, which, under present banking
regulations of New York, are at a discount in that city.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Parties representing themselves as connected with
LESLIE'S WEEKLY should always be asked to pro-
duce credentials. This will prevent imposition.

Leslie's Weekly has no connection with "Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly."

Thursday, March 16, 1905

Roosevelt's Influence in the Government.

"I HAVE very little influence in this administration," said Lincoln, jocosely, in 1863. Not even as a joke can the present President make any such remark. President Roosevelt not only runs the executive department of the government, but he has a decidedly powerful sway over the legislative branch. The passage of the railway-rate regulation bill in the House by a virtually unanimous vote, against all the influences which the railway interests could bring, and against the wishes and the prejudices of dozens of members who were constrained to vote for the bill when the actual test came, was as striking a display of presidential influence over Congress as the country's annals reveal. Let the Senators bear that fact in mind before the people, who believe sincerely in Mr. Roosevelt's candor and courage and conscience, sweep them out of their places.

By his courage and vigor Jackson turned a minority of enemies of the United States Bank into a majority and killed that institution. Bancroft, who was in Polk's Cabinet, tells us that Polk started out in his administration with four great planks in his platform—Texas annexation, the acquisition of California, the repeal of the Whig tariff of 1842, and the restoration of the sub-treasury, which the Whigs had killed. All these were accomplished during Polk's four years, but he had less to do with them than Bancroft pretended. Texas annexation was enacted, although not consummated, before Polk entered office, and that issue, through Texas's disputed boundary on the west, brought the war with Mexico, by which we gained California. In restoring the sub-treasury, however, and in displacing the protective tariff of 1842 by the "free-trade" tariff of 1846 Polk had a direct hand in carrying out this part of the programme. By courage, firmness, and an adroit use of the patronage club Cleveland forced Congress in 1893 to repeal the purchase clause of the silver-bullion deposit law of 1890, and thus stopped silver debasement of the currency.

Already President Roosevelt, by national irrigation; the establishment of a protectorate over Panama through which we got the canal zone; the enactment of Cuban reciprocity; the passage of the railway-rate regulation bill and other great measures of national scope, has had a larger part in shaping governmental policy in its more important features than any other President had since Jefferson. Moreover, his service in his new term is only just beginning, and larger issues may come to the front in the next four years than those he has thus far dealt with. Gordian knots, which most Presidents would try to untie, he cuts like Alexander. By halting Germany, England, and Italy in their raid on Venezuela, and compelling them to submit their claims to arbitration, he gave the Monroe principle an international sanction such as it had never received up to that time. In the Santo Domingo case he has accomplished more than Grant, with all his commanding prestige, was able to do in the same affair.

The American people like Presidents who do things, when the things, as in all these cases, advance the country's interests or influence. And they have a President after their own heart in Theodore Roosevelt.

Let the Senators bear this fact in mind. It is well worth remembering.

Where Chinese Labor is Useful.

WHATEVER may be done or left undone in the extension of the Chinese exclusion law, so far as it affects the United States, a gross injustice will be perpetuated unless some modification of the law is permitted so far as it applies to the Philippines and the Hawaiian Islands. The most competent observers and students of industrial conditions in these dependencies of ours are agreed that Chinese labor is absolutely necessary to their prosperity, and that unless something is done to let in this labor to the islands, business depression of the worst sort will be their fate for years to come. In his recent annual report to the

Secretary of the Interior, Governor Carter, of Hawaii, urges upon Congress an amendment of the exclusion act that will permit the utilization of Chinese laborers in the sugar and rice industries of the island, now threatened with extinction from lack of labor. Governor Carter says that past experience proves that the population of the islands is in no danger of being "Asiaticized" by an influx of the Chinese. "The conditions here," he says, further, "differ entirely from those which affect the Atlantic seaboard, and provision for a limited number of Orientals to work in the cane and rice fields of these islands need not necessarily antagonize those who believe in restricted immigration." Governor Carter, however, does not propose that the provisions of the exclusion law shall be entirely abrogated even in their application to Hawaii, but suggests a modification only, whereby a limited number of Chinese may be admitted to the islands under restrictions requiring their return to China at the end of a given number of years, and confining them entirely to the islands. A request so reasonable as this and at the same time of such vital importance to Hawaii will surely not be ignored by Congress.

A Striking Lesson in Labor Legislation.

IN THE present alarming industrial and political conditions prevailing in the Australian commonwealth we have a forecast of what we may expect in this country if the boycott, the union label, and other unjust and unreasonable methods and demands of the alleged representatives of labor are not vigorously resisted and set aside. In nearly all the States making up the Australian federation legislation favorable to the interests of workmen has been in progress for years, and in no other part of the world have so many concessions been made to labor unions and so many of their ideas adopted in the administration of the local government, in shortened hours, in the control of public utilities, and so on.

But all these concessions seem only to have sharpened the appetite of the labor agitators and increased the number and variety of their demands. Having gone into politics and captured a large number of seats in the Australian Parliament, they are now proposing to carry out a programme of labor legislation which, it is feared, may involve the commonwealth in civil strife. Among the proposals upon which they are insisting are the cessation of public borrowing, eight hours to form a legal day's work, a heavy absentee tax, full local option without compensation, a national system of water conservation and irrigation, and national resumption of water frontages, a progressive land tax, a State bank, land, boiler and machinery inspection, local government on a "democratic" basis, and amended navigation laws controlling harbor and river traffic. Other proposals are the abolition of capital punishment, State control of the liquor traffic, and (where possible) manufacture by the State, a monopolies-prevention bill, a public trust office, and State life assurance.

But the proposal of the socialist element in the labor party which creates the most feeling and which, if persisted in, may provoke civil strife, is that contemplating the creation of a Federal State of 20,000 square miles, governed on socialist principles—that is, a "collectivist" State, wherein the lands, mines, minerals, and machinery are owned and controlled by the people in their corporate capacity in the common interest; a State in which there will be no room for any private receiver of rent, interest, or profit. An area of one hundred square miles to be set aside for Federal uses, after the manner of our District of Columbia, is all that the conservative elements in the country deem necessary, and should the ruling ministry, acting under instructions from the labor party, attempt to take possession of more than this, the State threatened with this loss of territory will resist the attempt, if necessary, by force of arms.

All this is worthy of serious consideration, as it shows to what lengths of rash, unwise, and even disruptive legislation the so-called representatives of labor will go when they are once intoxicated with political power and authority. Here we have the spectacle of an otherwise prosperous, peaceful, and well-governed federation of States threatened with strife and possible dissolution because a minority element of the population, inflamed by the teachings and counsels of a few shallow and hot-headed men, are insisting upon suddenly turning the country and its political institutions upside down in order that they may have a field wherein to exploit their own peculiar notions of law and government.

No rational person will deny that in Australia, as well as in our own country, there is room for progress in the directions indicated by labor legislators, but the grave mistake these men make in Australia and in much of their proposed legislation here is in acting as if other men had no rights nor views in these matters which they are bound to respect.

The Worst of All Adulterations.

PERHAPS no species of villainy is more cruel and reprehensible than the adulteration of drugs used in disease, and which may murder the invalid they were supposed to benefit. It is fortunate that the Washington authorities have taken the work in hand and have succeeded in unearthing a gang of these scoundrels in Chicago, by making raids on the places where bogus drugs were made, confiscating four patrol-wagon loads of "medicine," and arresting five persons for misusing the mails. It is stated that the

evidence upon which the arrests were made was based upon a chemical analysis made by Dr. Virgil Coblentz, of Columbia University. He found that a kind of triethylate, sold to druggists as a substitute for trional, a sleep-producing medicine, acted as an irritant instead. This doctored drug was being disposed of at two cents an ounce, while the genuine article sold for \$1.50 an ounce. An analysis of the alleged aristol, sold as a substitute for iodoform, showed that it contained seventy-five per cent. of fuller's earth colored with iron rust. It is stated that further arrests will be made. It is to be hoped so; and it will be expected that arrests will also be made in New York City, for it cannot be that Chicago possesses a monopoly of this new method of getting rich quick at the expense of other people's lives.

The Plain Truth.

THE CLOSED shop is illegal. A decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the State of New York to the effect that a contract to maintain a closed shop is void in law has been announced. Manufacturers of clothing doing business in Brooklyn had entered into an agreement with the Garment Makers' Union to employ none but members of the union, and a money forfeiture was provided if the employers failed to keep the agreement. They did fail to keep it and the union sued to recover the penalty. The court, sensibly and justly deciding that the contract was in restraint of trade and against public policy, as was any contract designed to prevent any class of men from obtaining work or depriving them of the opportunity to dispose of their labor, refused to decide that the penalty must be paid.

FOR SEVERAL years local traction interests of New York City who owe arrears of taxes to the city, under the Roosevelt franchise-tax law, aggregating nearly \$20,000,000, have been trying to sneak through the Legislature a relief bill. Every such effort has been promptly detected and exposed. Strangely enough, some subservient Republican always seems to be available to serve the purposes of the New York traction interests. This year Senator Page, of New York, is credited with introducing a bill to authorize the board of estimate to compromise the city's claims against the street railroads for arrears of taxes and license for cars. What Senator Page's tax-paying constituents may think of his action can readily be imagined. If they fail to pay their taxes summary measures against them are promptly enforced. But the street-car monopoly, which has been given franchises worth untold millions, can refuse to pay its proper proportion of taxes, and yet can find some convenient method of escape through processes of legal delay and finally of relief legislation. If the Page bill ever reaches Governor Higgins he will make short work of it.

THE REVELATION before a congressional committee of inquiry that the Isthmian Canal Commission, disregarding President Roosevelt's order, made heavy purchases of material and supplies without advertising for bids, as soon as they landed in Panama, is not altogether comforting to those who had been told that the character of the commission guaranteed the economical and conscientious discharge of its important duties. Admiral Walker, speaking for the commission, admitted that the President's order required advertisement for bids on all kinds of engineering and construction material, but said the order did not apply to certain "emergencies," and so the commission spent a quarter of a million dollars from last May to November for supplies and freights without advertisement, and bought so much stuff that the docks at Colon could not hold all of it. It has been said that the President has favored a complete reorganization of the commission and a much smaller body. We believe he should begin right by wiping out the old commission, the secretary included. The directing mind should be that of the President himself, and we fear that unless it is we shall have a scandal at Panama that will some day eclipse the notorious Credit Mobilier of the Union Pacific period.

ARE WE living in a freak age? Have the sun spots spotted everything mundane as well as terrestrial? The twentieth century has given birth to some curious personal manifestations. Nothing would be heard of these freaks if it were not for their generous public advertisement by the press. In politics we have in recent years seen an unknown man spring from the ranks of the Nebraska populists and, equipped only with a clever tongue, cleave his way twice to a presidential nomination, and then, on the basis of the free advertising of a nondescript publication he edits, secure a princely income from it every year. In medicine, Dr. Osler, addressing the public, declares that a man's usefulness ends at the age of forty, and that the world would be as well off if men of sixty years were chloroformed. This same doctor, not long ago, in an address in Canada, recommended a tax on bachelors and an export duty on Canadian girls. Notoriety is evidently Osler's ambition, and the newspapers are giving it to him. In finance the freak of the age is Tom Lawson, of Boston, whose whirlwind campaign ended as soon as it had begun, but lasted long enough, it is understood, to enable him to gather in a basketful of shekels. Meanwhile, the great newspapers that are wasting their valuable space on every new freak as fast as he appears are raising their advertising rates to all legitimate branches of business. Queer world!

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

FEW MEN in the railroad world have had, at so early an age, an experience so varied and extensive and a promotion so rapid as have befallen Mr. Augustine A. Heard, recently appointed general passenger agent of the Delaware and Hudson Company, with offices in Albany, N. Y. Mr. Heard succeeded in his present post a very able official, Mr. J. W. Burdick, who was promoted to the place of general traffic manager. The new general passenger agent is less than thirty-nine years old, but he has displayed qualities that assure him success in the responsible office he now holds. Born in Paris, France, in 1866, he entered the railway service in 1883 in the employ of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Subsequently he, at different times, occupied important positions in connection with the passenger departments of about a dozen other companies, his career being one of steady advancement up to his latest appointment. Among the lines which he served acceptably are the Great Northern and the Missouri Pacific, while at one time he was secretary of the Central Passenger Association. It is thus evident that Mr. Heard has had the amplest training for his lately imposed duties, and that the work he is called upon to do is familiar to him in every detail. His natural business ability and his agreeable personality are further warrants for the belief that his administration of the department will be one of the best in the history of the road.



AUGUSTINE A. HEARD,
A rising young railroad man, now
general passenger agent of the
Delaware and Hudson.

OUR ENGLISH exchanges have many kind things to say concerning Sir Caspar P. Clarke, who has been appointed director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, succeeding the late General di Cesnola. Sir Caspar has been chief director of the famous gallery at South Kensington for some years, and to him, it is said, they owe many of their choicest treasures. It was on behalf of South Kensington that Sir Caspar made his noted sojourn in India and Persia, delving in the bazaars for art treasures, and pursuing his quest in the darkest quarters of native cities with such whole-hearted enthusiasm that hostility was silenced and dangers smiled away. For it is no easy thing for a white man to seek in their lair for such relics as Sir Caspar was bent on securing; especially when they include, as they did on more than one occasion, articles over which the sanctity of a mosque or temple has been cast. The Oriental treasures he secured, which now bear witness in South Kensington, are worth a king's ransom, while his archaeological researches are enough by themselves to make him a monument. Sir Caspar is a knight of 1902. Those who are familiar with his record express the opinion that his connection with the Metropolitan Museum will be of the greatest value to the latter.

A SENSATIONAL variation in the stories of "graft" which have recently formed such a prominent feature in the news from State and municipal legislatures was afforded the other day when the Hon. Frank Comerford, a member of the Illinois Legislature from Chicago, made a public statement to the effect that "the Illinois Legislature is a great public auction, where special privileges are sold to the highest corporation bidders," and that "without respect to party affiliations the grafters seem to be in the majority." The members of the Legislature were so enraged at this statement that they formally put Mr. Comerford under arrest and haled him before a special committee of investigation. The Chicago representative was by no means daunted, but his statements were not indorsed by the committee and the house expelled him. Threats of violence were also made against Mr. Comerford, and it is said that for a time several members of the Legislature went about armed. It will be remembered that ugly rumors have been afloat at various times in past years concerning the action of the Illinois Legislature on matters touching corporation interests, and it looks as if Mr. Comerford had plenty of warrant for his statements.



HON. FRANK COMERFORD,
Who aroused the Illinois Legislature with
charges of "graft."—Haling.

IT IS a curious fact that nearly all the officials most prominent of late years in the governmental affairs of Russia have been men of humble origin. Such men might have been expected to show some sympathy with the people, but as a matter of fact they have been the most zealous upholders of the autocracy. They have antagonized liberal reforms and sought to suppress popular movements with the greatest severity. Only four of the leading statesmen during the time referred to have been nobles, and these were Prince Hilkoff, Count Tolstoi, Sipiagune, who was assassinated while Minister of the Interior, and Prince Sviatopolsk-Mirsky, who lately resigned from office because his liberal views made him odious to the bureaucracy.

NO OTHER American woman has succeeded so quickly in gaining the favor of royalty in England as has Mrs. Frank Mackay, for whom Queen Alexandra has evinced a strong personal regard. Mrs. Mackay was the daughter of a rich lumberman of Minneapolis, Minn., and was never prominent in society in this country. Mr. and Mrs. Mackay went abroad three or four years ago, and almost directly sensational accounts of the magnificent entertainments given by them appeared in the papers. Last season they took a house in Mayfair, London, and since Mrs. Mackay was injured in the hunting field it has become known that she is one of Queen Alexandra's personal friends. Her Majesty made daily inquiries about the invalid. It was the Duchess of Bedford, a personal friend of the Queen's, who presented Mrs. Mackay and introduced her to all of her titled friends in London. Mrs. Mackay has been a generous contributor to the charities in which the Duchess of Bedford is most interested. Mrs. Mackay spends money lavishly, and in the coming season in London her entertainments will be among the most brilliant. The meteoric social career of Mrs. Mackay has demonstrated that it is not necessary for an American woman to marry a titled foreigner in order to become a favorite in exclusive circles abroad.



MRS. FRANK MACKAY,
An American woman who is Queen
Alexandra's personal friend.

THE DISTINCTION of being at the present time the most talked-of man in Georgia belongs to the Hon. W. W. Osborne, whose fight against corrupt politics and the alleged influence of corporations in the legislative and executive branches of the State government bids fair to bring him into national prominence. Mr. Osborne is the solicitor-general of the eastern judicial circuit. His political rise has been rapid. Within the last few years he has become the dominant political factor in his native city of Savannah and he is recognized as a leader in the councils of the Democracy of the State. His open letter, following the national election, on the causes of the Democratic defeat stirred the State to its depths. By press and pulpit alike it was pronounced "the most statesmanlike utterance by a Southerner since the 'sixties." Following this came a series of letters in which Mr. Osborne charged that the politics of the State was dominated by a political ring, the leading members of which were in the pay of the railroads and corporations. These letters, which are still appearing, have brought on Mr. Osborne bitter attack and retaliation. He is charged with desertion of former friends and betrayal of their confidences, and with being as bad as those he assails are said to be. Mr. Osborne meets these charges by saying that even if they were well founded the controversy would benefit the people by letting them know the true state of affairs. Meanwhile the State is wrought up as it rarely has been before, although the gubernatorial election, toward which the controversy seems to tend, is almost two years off.



THE HON. W. W. OSBORNE,
Whose political utterances have made
him the most talked-of man in
Georgia.—Wilson's Studio.

THE LAST relative of Mozart has just died, the Baroness Berchthold zu Sonnenburg, who was a granddaughter of the composer's sister. Mozart had a family of six children, of whom only two sons survived, Carl and Wolfgang Amadeus. Neither of the two married. Carl died in 1858, Wolfgang in 1844. The latter adopted the musical profession, and composed a good deal.

THE DEATH in Honolulu, from poison mysteriously administered, of Mrs. Jane Stanford, of San Francisco, was a shock to the entire country, because of her prominence as a philanthropist, her reputation in that respect having been worldwide. Mrs. Stanford was the widow of United States Senator Leland Stanford, of California, who became a multi-millionaire through his connection with the construction of the Central Pacific Railroad, which he brought to completion in 1869. Mr. and Mrs. Stanford's only son died in Italy in 1884, and as a memorial to him they devoted a large sum of money to the founding of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University at Palo



MRS. JANE STANFORD,
Who gave \$50,000,000 to a university,
and who died of poison in Honolulu.—Tabor.

Alto, Cal. This institution now has 113 professors, about 1,500 students, a library of 80,000 volumes, and many fine buildings, and is one of the leading universities in the land. A few years ago Mrs. Stanford, to whom her husband left his entire fortune, deeded to the university property valued at \$30,000,000, making it one of the best-endowed schools in the world. Mrs. Stanford is also to be credited with many other benefactions, including the building of the \$100,000 Lathrop Children's Hospital, at Albany, N. Y. She was born in Albany in humble circumstances, though her father, Dyer Lathrop, afterward became sheriff of the county, and it was there that she was married to Mr. Stanford. Mrs. Stanford was a kind, genial woman, liked and respected by all who knew her, and during her residence, years ago, in Washington she was famous as a hostess.

LIGHT IS thrown upon the mysteries of the wardrobe of the Emperor of Germany by a paragraph in the London *King*. There is a special room where all the Kaiser's uniforms are kept, with their attendant caps, helmets, swords, daggers, cloaks, etc., and the task of arraying his Majesty in the correct uniform for each function is a delicate one, requiring considerable knowledge of imperial and military etiquette. On one occasion, it is recorded, the German Empress, who is also honorary colonel of many German regiments, was discovered to be reviewing her commands in the uniform of a lieutenant instead of the full canonicals of a colonel.

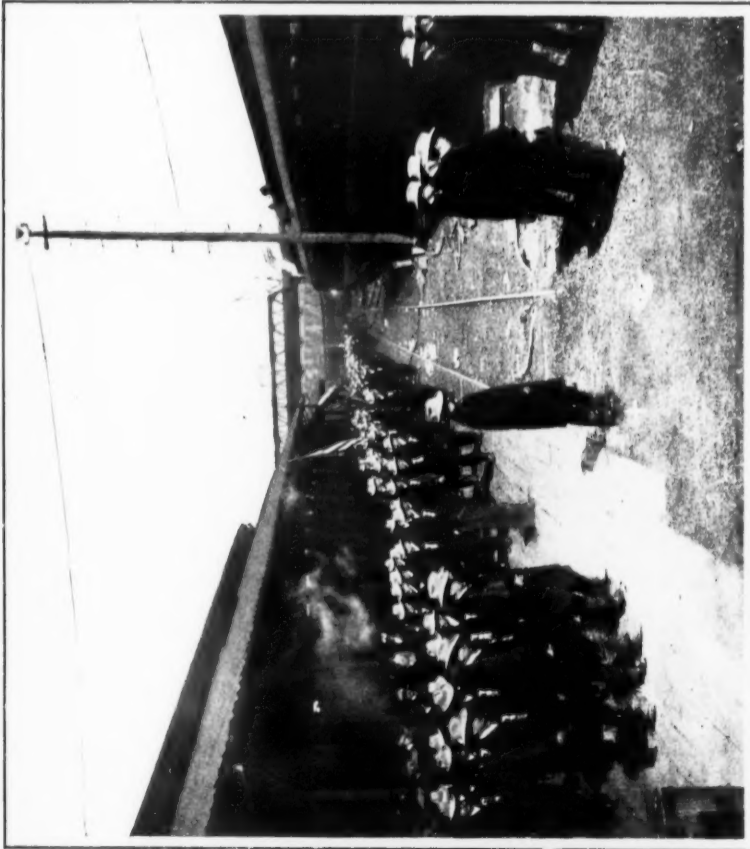
THE INFLUENCE of Western civilization has seriously undermined the Moslem orthodoxy of Abbas Pacha, the Khedive of Egypt. Not only has he gone contrary to the Mohammedan prejudice against dancing and given balls in his palace at Cairo, but also he has dared to compose a waltz, which was played at one of these functions recently. This is the first instance in which a Mohammedan ruler has made public pretensions to the honors of a composer of music.

IT WILL BE a source of intense gratification to the host of friends whom Baron Speck von Sternburg, the German ambassador at Washington, has made since he first came to this country, to learn that a new distinction has been conferred upon him by Emperor William, who evidently appreciates the eminent service the baron has performed in promoting better relations between this country and Germany. The distinction referred to consists in the bestowal upon the ambassador of the Crown Order of the First Class. The baron received this good news on the day of his arrival here recently from Germany, where he had been on a short visit. It is also pleasing to learn from an interview with the baron that the prospects are favorable for an early and successful carrying out of the plan proposed by the Emperor for an exchange of German and American professors in the universities of the two countries. Ambassador von Sternburg, who is enthusiastically in favor of this proposal, had a conference with the Emperor on the subject, and will assist the latter in developing the plan, which is similar in certain of its features to that now in operation between the universities of this country and France, thanks to the beneficence and public spirit of Mr. James H. Hyde.

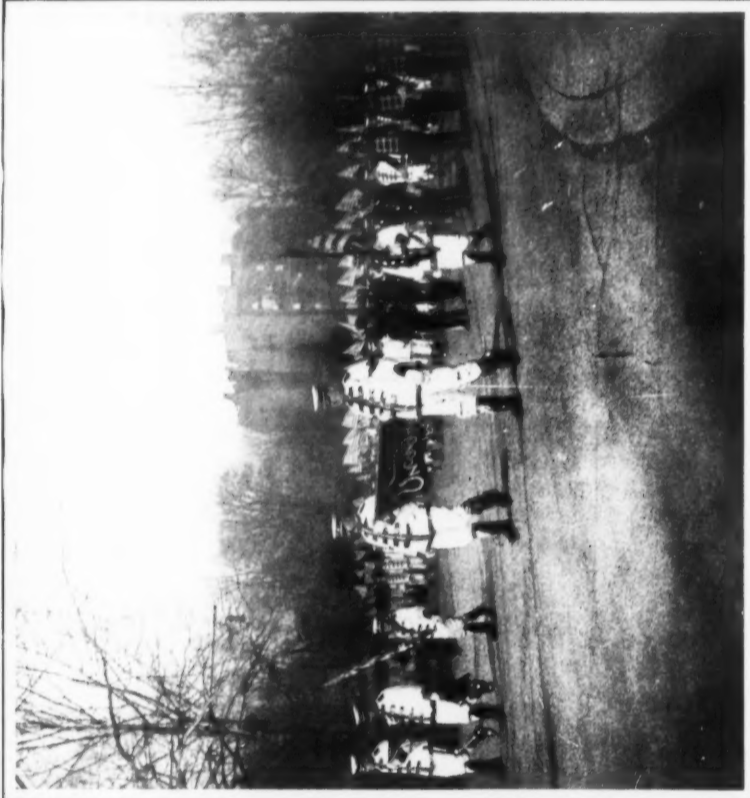


BARON SPECK VON STERNBURG,
The recipient of new honors from
Emperor William.—Marceau.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY



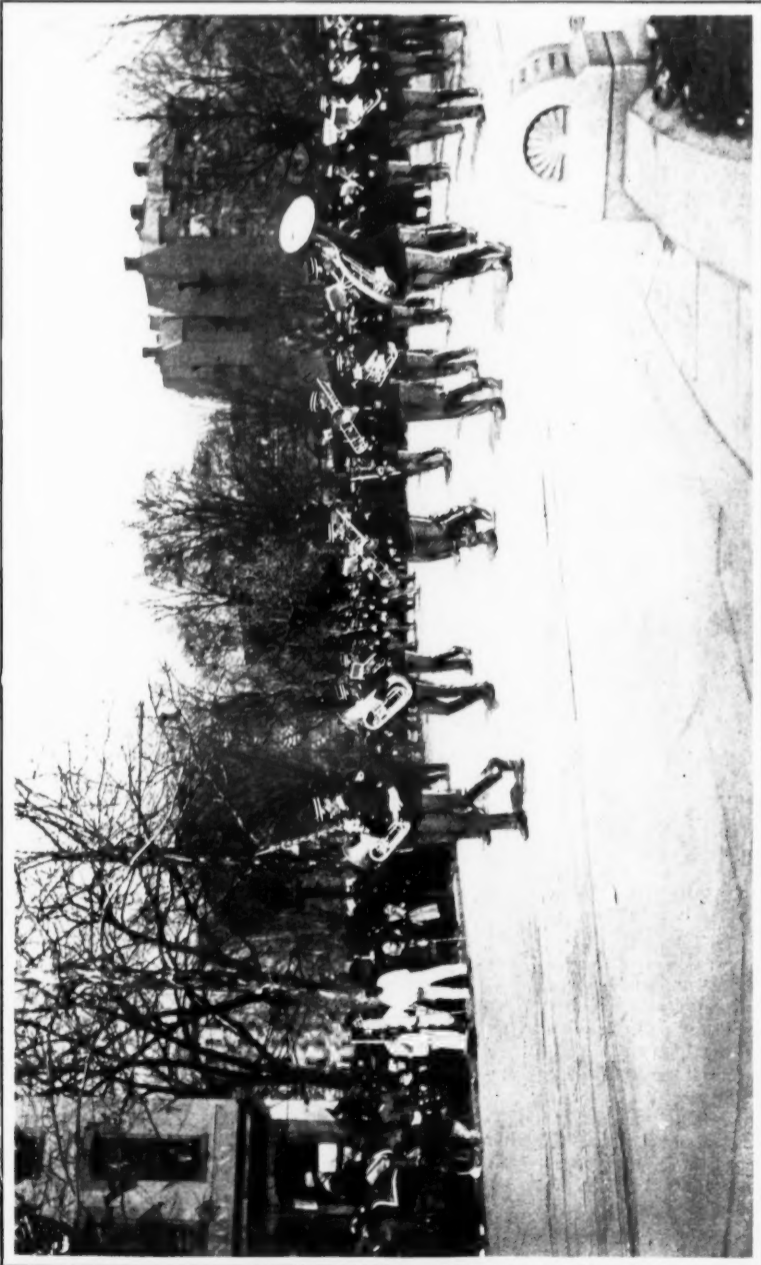
THE STALWART UNION LEAGUE CLUB, OF BALTIMORE, 600 STRONG, ARRIVING IN WASHINGTON—SER-
GEANT-AT-ARMS STONE (X), OF THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.



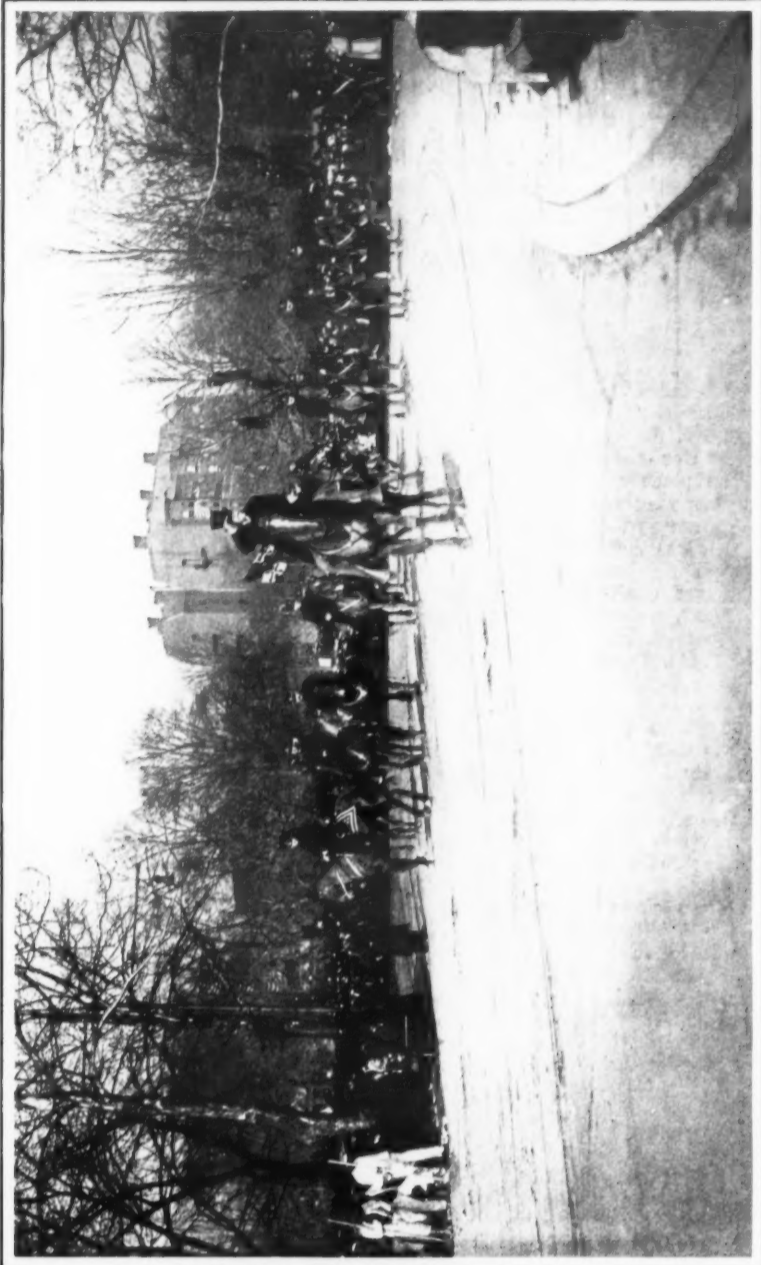
THE HANDSOME CONKLING UNCONDITIONALS, OF UTICA, N. Y., SWINGING INTO PENNSYLVANIA
AVENUE AT THE PEACE MONUMENT.



INDIAN CHIEFS IN THE PARADE—GERONIMO, THE FAMOUS APACHE, AT THE EXTREME
RIGHT.



FILIPINO BAND IN LINE, AND PLAYING THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER "

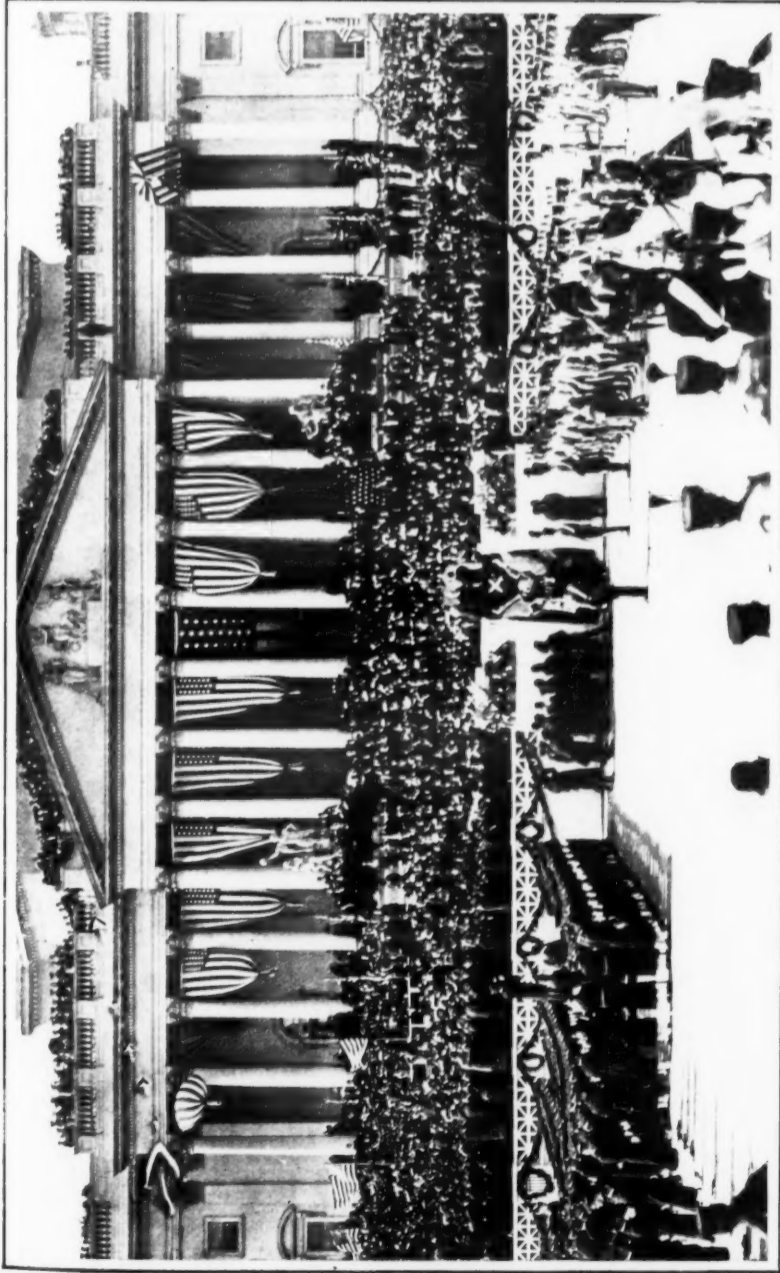


POPULAR GOVERNOR WARFIELD, OF MASTLAND WITH HIS STAFF, RECEIVING AN OVATION FROM THE CROWD.

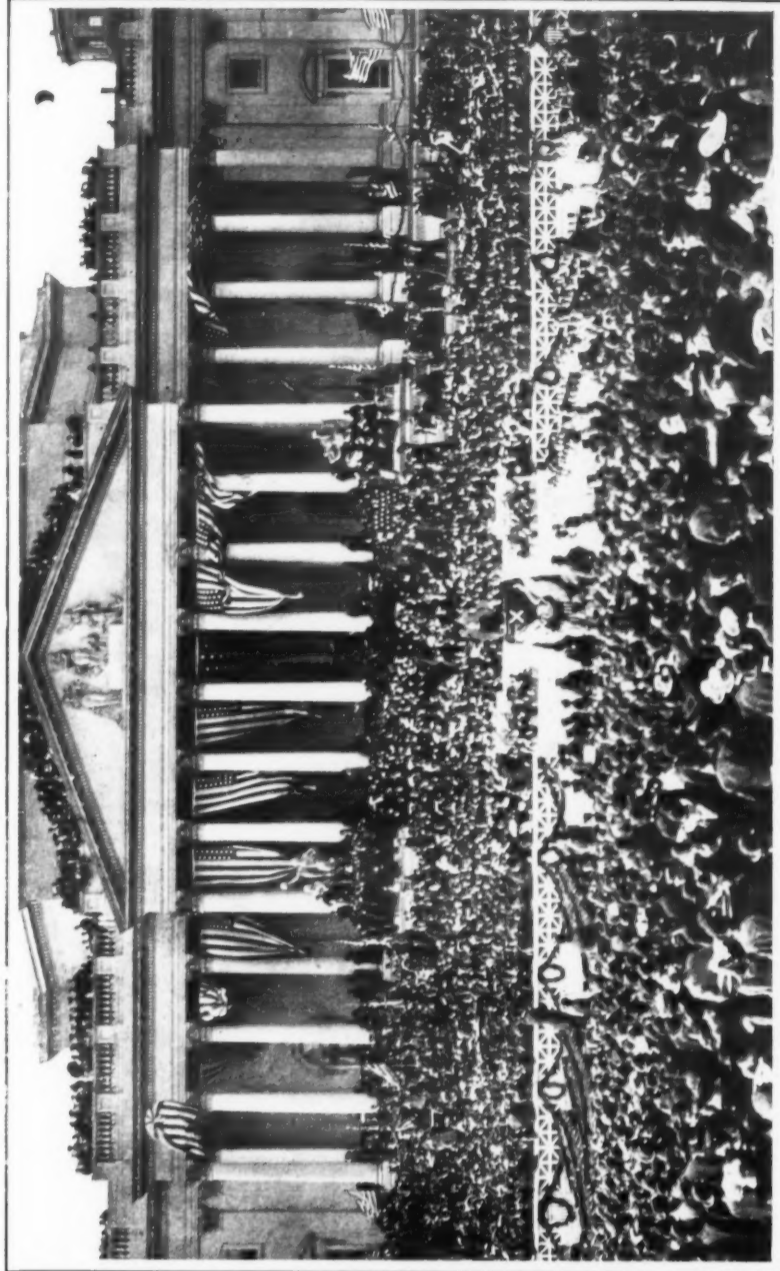
FINEST INAUGURAL PARADE EVER HELD IN WASHINGTON.

STRIKING FEATURES OF THE GRAND PROCESSION OF MARCH 4TH, IN WHICH MARCHED 35,000 MEN, REPRESENTING ALL PARTS OF THE UNION AND OUR ISLANDS BEYOND THE SEA.

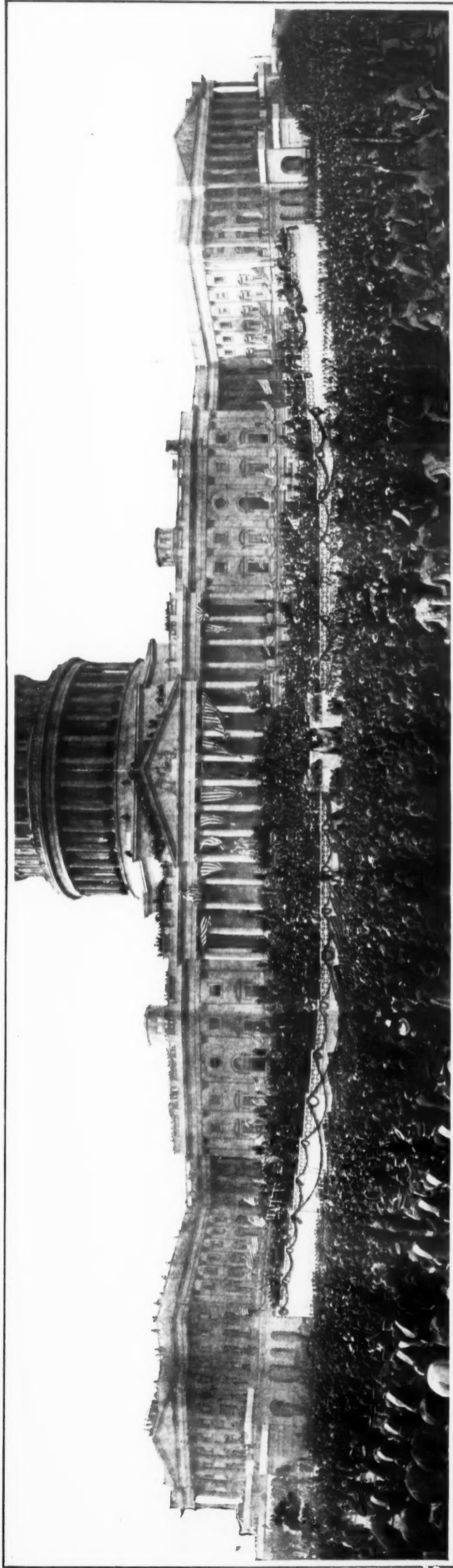
Photographed by Mrs. C. R. Miller.



TAKING THE OATH OF OFFICE ON THE STAND IN FRONT OF THE CAPITOL.—T. C. MILLER.



DELIVERING THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS BEFORE A BIG AND INTERESTED AUDIENCE.—T. C. MILLER.



UNIQUE PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE INAUGURATION SCENE, SHOWING THE GREAT MULTITUDE GATHERED IN THE PRESIDENT'S HONOR.—Hau.

IMPOSING INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

SWORN IN BY CHIEF JUSTICE FULLER, HE MAKES HIS INAUGURAL ADDRESS IN THE PRESENCE OF A VAST AND ENTHUSIASTIC CROWD.

A Thousand-mile Horseback Hunt in Texas and Mexico

By Gilson Willets, special correspondent of Leslie's Weekly



GILSON WILLETS, OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT ON THE 1,000-MILE RIDE.

CHAPTER I.

SABINAS,
MEXICO,
February 22d,
1905.

WE SAILED out of New York harbor nearly a whole day late—close upon the heels of the blizzard that had delayed us. Off the coast of Florida we

shed our ulsters. Upon arrival at New Orleans we bought thin underwear. At Houston we cast off our waistcoats. At San Antonio we wanted fans. Now, in Mexico on Washington's birthday, behold us enjoying a daily bathe in a crystal river and comfortable in camp in our thinnest pajamas. This is what a Southern Pacific "Sunset Route" steamer, and a train of the same, has done for us in midwinter.

"Us" includes the twenty-odd members of one of the most elaborate health-hunt-and-horseback parties ever outfitted in the United States. The only other expedition of the kind that can be compared with this tenting-outing in respect to luxuriousness was the hunt organized some years ago for the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia, by General Sheridan and Colonel William F. Cody. The members of this party represent twelve different States. There's Judge Achorn, of Boston, formerly first secretary of the American embassy at St. Petersburg; there's Mr. J. W. Burdick, the general traffic manager of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad, of Albany, N. Y.; there's H. B. Deming, of Memphis, the cotton king; there are Dr. and Mrs. Dillingham, of New York; there's James H. Stearns, the owner of the big Cove Spring Hotel, at Spofford Lake, New Hampshire; there's Mr. Gray, the president of no end of Knights Templars societies and the best-known Mason in the country; and there are other capitalists and professional men. And all are the guests of the Southern Pacific—the road under the auspices of which this elaborate outing is conducted—an outing for health, pleasure, and game seekers, and comprising a horseback ride of a thousand miles in Texas and Mexico.

Over one-half of the thousand-mile journey has been completed—and the fellows who are here for their health are now hard as nails; those who came along with an appetite for pleasure are well-nigh satiated; and the sportsmen have brought in, day after day, incredibly huge bags of ducks, geese, rabbits, squirrels, and no end of small game, not to mention big hauls of deer, bear, wild turkeys, and fish. All of which is due to about the most healthful region in the Union; to a section of country where pleasurable diversion is eternally at hand, and to a territory that is literally a sportsmen's paradise hitherto untrod and unshot and unfished.

But let me tell of this unique and colossal form of railroad entertainment—at a cost per person of ten dollars a day, which by no means begins to pay the heavy expenses of the trip per person—in the order of its happening. The principal sister ships of the Southern Pacific running from New York to New Orleans are the *Comus* and the *Proteus*—so named in honor of the two chief gods of the Mardi Gras, the god of revelry and the god of the sea. Those of us who came down on the *Comus* had the voyage of our lives. Besides a smooth sea, a tropical sun, and a gorgeous moon, a table for Monsieur Gourmet and a steward service that would make the service on some of the smaller Atlantic liners worth only a thirty-cent tip, we had no end of social diversions. We had a mock trial, for instance, that held the passengers in roars of laughter for three hours, the writer having sued Mr. McGillicuddy, the famous traveler-lecturer, for \$2,000,000 for breach of contract. A big "thank you" is here due



HUNTERS OF THE PARTY BRINGING GAME INTO CAMP.

the New Orleans *Picayune* for printing the proceedings of the trial in full.

We docked in New Orleans at daylight, and at the St. Charles Hotel the best breakfast to be had in the city was given us. The St. Charles was full of pre-carnival "talkers"—people who were speculating as to which pretty girl of the city would be queen of the Mardi Gras on March 7th. All sorts of committees, consisting entirely of "judges" and "colonels," by Gad, sir! were making arrangements for the week of volatile merriment preceding the carnival. And we simply had to say what we would have with each "judge" and each "colonel," by Gad, sir! the St. Charles management pronouncing all the money possessed by the members of the hunting party to be counterfeit.

While we were being shown about the city in "Seeing-New-Orleans" trolley-cars, an amusing incident occurred. The car was full, people were standing when we boarded it. Yet at one end there were four unoccupied seats. Naturally, four of our party took these seats. "You can't ride in these seats, gents," said the negro conductor. "Why not?" was asked. "'Cause they's for niggers, sah," was the reply. "But there are no niggers in the car," came the protest. "Can't help it, sah. A nigger might get on." Thus, though the four seats reserved for negroes remained unoccupied during a half-hour's ride, we had to stand. Moreover, the white who insists upon occupying a "nigger seat" is subject to a fine of five dollars, or some such sum.

We left New Orleans on special Pullman sleepers attached to the "Sunset Express," each member of the party having his own section. At Houston, the headquarters of the Southern Pacific, a man boarded our train who was to be to our party what General Sheridan was to the Grand Duke Alexis party, namely, our host. This was Colonel Thomas Jefferson Anderson, the general passenger agent of the road. "Gentlemen—and ladies," said he, "if there's anything in the State of Texas that we've forgotten to give to you, take it. The State's all yours." And from that time on, in Lone Star parlance, the State was "sure enough" ours. If there is any town on that hospitable railroad that did not surrender its keys to us at sight it doesn't figure on any map. Colonel Anderson, we hesitate to hail where you reign, but nevertheless we cry "Hail, all hail, b'Gad, sir!"

They gave us time to "size up" "San Antone." Now there's a city on the very edge of the Mañanaland called Mexico, yet untouched by the spirit of *manana* (to-morrow). They do things to-day and now in San Antone, you bet. We hadn't been in the town five minutes before each man of us had been handed a card making him a life-member of the San Antonio Club, the privilege of signing checks for food, and better things, being barred. All San Antone was talking of the visit of President Roosevelt and the reunion of rough riders, scheduled for the end of March. For the time being the management of the Menger Hotel regarded us as the only human beings within eight miles of the historical Alamo. All the country beyond San Antonio is just wild west, and the Menger is a kind of last stop. But if you think there's a dearth of metropolitan luxuries and social amenities and evening dress, and things like that, in this borderland city, if you expect to go without suites with bath



LUCKY SPORTSMAN BAGS A BIG BEAR.

and have mid-day dinners in this frontier hotel, just stop a day and a night in San Antone and suffer your disappointment like a man. Besides, here is the third largest army post in the country, and the officers expect you to come out on Friday nights and hop around with the prettiest, tallest girls with the bark on that you ever saw.

There are many queer things to be seen in San Antone; there's a second son of a British noble family driving a cab; there's no end of traveling salesmen who have lost their jobs here and have remained on the spot (and it's no wonder that more drummers lose their jobs here than in any other city in the Union! for its just a way the citizens have of making you for-

get to work and half killing you with hospitality); but of all the queer sights the queerest is to be seen at the Menger of an evening, after dinner. There's a rotunda that runs right up through the two upper stories of the hotel to the roof; and around that rotunda, on each of the two upper floors, there's a gallery. While the men stand down on the main floor around the office, making a kind of mild stock-exchange buzz and confusion, the ladies in evening dress sit up in the two galleries and look down at the men. They sit there, like gallery-gods in a theatre, and they tip their chairs back, as men do in a village store, and—yes, sir, they cock their feet up on the rail. And now, if that isn't a great sight—well! especially from the viewpoint of the men on the main floor. The very "400" of the city sit in those galleries every night; and when their chairs are not a-tip and their feet not cocked a-rail they lean forward, with their arms akimbo on the rail, looking down, watching the arrivals and departures from and to California, Mexico, and the effete East, where open-work hosiery and dainty foot-wear hath no such easy point of display.

Then we again boarded our train and railroaded on for the most of a day, through a country in which the Southern Pacific has caused a blade of grass—not to speak of stalk of corn, cane of sugar, and blossom of cotton—to flourish where none grew before. And so we came to Del Rio, in southwest Texas, on the Rio Grande, the outfitting and starting-out place whence we were to go into camp. Hours before we reached Del Rio our train was boarded by three Del Rians, representing the town and all that in it was. Two of the trio were the emissaries of the Elks and the Business Men's Club; the third was the ambassador of the citizens in general. That third man was—honestly, he was a corker! He was Judge Griner, the "little Napoleon" of politics in west Texas. He looked a mere boy, yet he was county judge and he represented the legal interests of the Southern Pacific from San Antonio to El Paso. He carried blue badges, and he pinned those badges all over us, as if we had been so many billboards. The badges bore such legends as "Welcome to Del Rio," "The keys are yours—use 'em." Then the judge handed round Mexican cigars—not one cigar at a time, but pocketfuls. And he slapped us on the back and poked our ribs and said: "We-all are sure enough glad that you-all has came."

And he meant it—not only on his own part, but in behalf of all the 5,500 inhabitants of Del Rio. For, as the train pulled up at Del Rio, every one of the



MEMBERS OF THE PARTY ON THE OBSERVATION-CAR OF THE "SUNSET LIMITED" ARRIVING AT DEL RIO, TEX.

5,500 of population was on the spot to shake our hands and drive us around in buggies. That judge, indeed, and his 5,499 fellow-townsmen took our breath away with the thoroughness of the thing. They filled all the hotels in the place with us—and they even paid all the accumulative bills of our two days' stop. Visitors to Del Rio will to-day find our engraved resolutions of thanks, with our autograph signatures, hanging in the judge's office in the county court-house.

To come back to the buggies. Every citizen of that town who owned a vehicle of any kind had it at the station and placed it at our disposal for the drive out to the springs. And such a time as they made over those springs! We of the North think nothing of a spring. All springs look alike to us—we're so used to 'em. But in a country like southwest Texas, where every drop of water has been prayed for, where every shower calls for a public and solemn celebration, where the principal newspaper feature of the year is the story of how much over one inch of rain has fallen, and where all things would perish but for the springs and the miniature rainfall, the springs become one of the sights, like the skyscrapers of New York; and the shower is a natural phenomenon of as much interest as a comet in a New England sky. So we came to the springs, where Professor Atwater, the industrial agent of the Southern Pacific, made a speech, saying that when God made Texas he thought so much of it that he kissed the earth, and lo! at the spot where he kissed, springs welled forth. In recent years there

came to Del Rio a Texas lumber king named "Del" Moore. He saw the water from the springs going to waste. So he spent a couple of million dollars digging canals and irrigating the country for miles about, thus turning thousands of acres into fertile farm lands. He knew what would be the effect of the magic touch of water in this barren country—and he gave the touch and the effect was magic. To-day the Del Rio Irrigation Company is ready to "touch" any capitalist from the North and East who looks as if he might have dollars to invest in land along the Rio Grande.

After the buggies, came the tortillas and the frioles and the hot tomas; that is, a typical Mexican dinner. The Elks gave us that awful dinner at their club-house. When we got through with some eighteen different peppery Mexican dishes we needed fans to cool tongue and throat. Covers were laid at that dinner for over one hundred guests—and it was international in character, some five or six officials of the Mexican government being present. The telegraphed greetings of President Diaz of Mexico were read, and all the Mexican officials made speeches in which they said they hoped the effect of the visit of the hunting party to their country would be that of cementing very solidly the friendship between the two republics. It looked to us as if the Mexican officials, including even President Diaz, thought that we of the hunting party had come down as the representatives of the United States government to invite Mexico to come into the Union.

"After dinner the ladies will retire and there will be a badger fight—a battle royal between a badger and a big dog. Who'll hold the dog? And who'll pull the badger?" This announcement and query were made



ONE OF THE PRIMITIVE MEXICAN FERRY-BOATS ON WHICH THE PARTY CROSSED THE RIO GRANDE.

by the chairman at the dinner. To a Northerner the words convey no meaning other than that there is to be a bloody duel to the death between two animals, but it wasn't anything of the kind. What it was you will find out when you come to Texas. Probably not one Northerner in a thousand knows the real meaning of "Pulling the badger." But say "Pull the badger" to your Texan, and his face fairly breaks in half with laughter. To your Texan "pulling the badger" is absolutely the most rip-roaring, funniest thing on God's footstool. Well, the members of the Elks and Business Men's Club and the Texans thereabouts, generally, had their fun that evening. The writer was the victim selected to "pull the badger." And he pulled it good and hard. I'm not going to dwell upon that "pulling," excepting to say that—talk about women leaking secrets! Lord Harry! your Texan Elk and Business Clubman can't keep a secret two minutes. Long before the "pulling" first one big Texan, then another, came to the victim and whispered in his ear the full details of just what would happen when he "pulled."

I have omitted to mention that upon arrival in Del Rio Colonel Anderson ceased to be the "only thing." Not only did the afore-mentioned corker, Judge Griner, "butt in," but we were joined there by one John T. Patrick. Now, good, conscientious "Old Man Patrick" was to be to our party what Colonel Cody was to the Grand Duke Alexis party, namely, our guide, philosopher, and friend. It was he who conceived the idea of the thousand-mile horseback hunt, and it was his idea that the Southern Pacific backed up with all its artillery—in the form of all the resources and facilities of a great road. Patrick was the man who built up the great pine region of North Carolina—who brought 30,000 inhabitants to Southern Pines and Pine Bluff, where formerly there was not a soul. And so Patrick became a millionaire before he was fifty—the age at which he promised himself when a boy that he would retire from business and enjoy the rest of his life. So, having become fifty and a millionaire, he looked around for new fields to conquer—to conquer by means of pleasure rather than business.

Last year Patrick made a journey through the thousand-mile region we are now traversing. He took

along editors of medical journals and expert woodsmen and hunters. When he returned he went to the Southern Pacific and said: "If you'll back me up I'll get a lot of Northern capitalists and pleasure-seekers and sportsmen to come down here, and show 'em what a wonderful country we've got. I'll show 'em that people don't have to go clean thro' to California for health and out-door life and hunting and fishing. I'll show 'em that they can get anywhere along your line between San Antonio and El Paso and find the very things they are looking for. I'll show 'em a climate that beats — out of Florida for health and sun and strawberries in February. I'll show 'em a sportsmen's paradise that'll make 'em want to come down here every year."

Having secured the road's backing, Patrick then



A PLEASANT CAMP SUPPLIED WITH PLENTY OF GAME.

sent a letter to Northern friends whom he knew as capitalists, sportsmen, professional men, and health-seekers, reading:

"The trip extends through a high, dry country, ranging from 1,000 to 3,000 feet elevation, where the weather is as mild and delightful as Indian summer in New England. I propose to show that two months of tent and saddle or wagon life on a great plateau, rife with canyons and water-courses, where the air is soft and dry, will do more toward restoring or building up health, strength, and self-reliance than all other civilized means combined. Last winter I traveled for months in this open country in Texas and Mexico, with the unclouded sky above me by day and the bright stars by night, and grew stronger and happier for it. I can now say yes to that oft-repeated question asked me by doctors, 'Do you know of a climate where my patients can be kept in tents in the open air in winter and be comfortable?' Here the air is warm, dry, and bracing. There are no fogs, dew, or cold, damp rains. There are no flies, insects, or reptiles abroad at this season. I journeyed by easy stages during the months of January, February, and March. I propose to repeat the experience this winter. Those who love to hunt and fish will have the chance of their lives in an uninhabited country, and at the same time have more of the comforts of civilization in the way of good food and good cooking than they ever had before under similar conditions. I want to give those who don't hunt and fish a chance to eat their share of the fish caught and game bagged by those who do. I want to see this great health-giving plateau the winter playground of those who need and prefer tent life and a horse's back to a doctor and a sanitarium back home. I am a pioneer. The moment civilization sweeps in, with its great hotels, I must go. I prefer a pure, sweet life and the waste places to either. There is no lack of diversion in this region. I write you of this undertaking in behalf of any one among your friends or acquaintances whom you think this journey would benefit. I want only royal good men along; old or young men who are gentlemen at heart and have the courage of their surroundings for the sake of their health. Each guest is to be represented by two horses, the one he rides and the one hitched to a wagon. When tired of the saddle, he can avail himself of a seat. The cost will be about ten dollars a day. Members of party can stay from ten days to two months, and those who cannot join the party at the start, we can arrange to send teams to meet them any date during March."

That's how we came to join Patrick. The day came to set out for camp, twelve miles from Del Rio. Up to that moment Colonel Anderson had been the "whole thing" as the leader of the party. As long as the general passenger agent of the Southern Pacific was on a train or in a town, or anywhere near civilization, he "cut ice" in our eyes. But with the first movement toward camp, toward the open, General Passenger Agent Anderson found himself sitting in a seat far back—just an ordinary tenderfoot and camp-follower—while Patrick loomed up head and shoulders in the lead.

With our eighty or more horses, our score of wagons, our supply caravan long enough for a regiment, our horde of Mexican helpers, our band of cowboys and guides, our chef and assistants from the Victoria Hotel at Larchmont, New York, our physicians, and our wagon-load of guns, rods, and ammunition, we started, some a-horse, some in wagons, for our first camp. We found the tents already pitched, an advance party having attended to these details somewhat as the advance dragoman's men fix you up in "touring" Palestine. One look at the comfortable tents, with their beds of leaves and blankets, and we knew that we would have "no kick coming" as to the quartermaster's department. Next came the test



BILL SHARP, CHIEF OF THE GUIDES, AND HIS PACK OF HUNTING-DOGS.

of the commissary, the *cuisine*. How would that Larchmont chef cook and serve our grub? While we were waiting to have this question answered one of the party said: "I'll just step out of camp and get some ducks for dinner." And another said: "I'll just go down to the creek and get some fish for dinner." And another said: "I'll go out and shoot some quail for dinner." Another: "I'll get a wild turkey." Another: "I'll bring in a deer."

And they actually all "made good," all but the deer man. And even he found tracks of a deer, and went back the next morning and got our first buck, so that we had venison for luncheon. All those Nimrods came back to camp with bulging eyes, crying: "Oh, if it only hadn't come on dark. There's millions of ducks—all you have to do is sit on the bank and shoot." Or, "The fishing was too hard work—I got tired pulling 'em in." Or, "I didn't shoot those quail—they just came and got themselves shot." That settled the thing for the sportsmen; they were there to stay.

How would Jesse—not Jesse James, but the chef—prepare our dinner? In a twinkling he had us seated in the big dining-tent, with negroes and Mexicans serving us as well as all the German and French waiters at the Holland House. We ate till we were really ashamed to eat more; and afterward, when we gathered round the camp-fire, where whole trunks of big trees were burning, a New York capitalist sipped his *demi-tasse* of *café noir*, and made this remark, aside, so the ladies couldn't hear: "—fine cook—I say, fine cook." And when we joined the seven ladies of the party one of them said: "I've lived on floating hotels, such as the big ocean greyhounds, but this is the first time I've ever lived at a portable hotel on terra firma in the heart of a wilderness."

The next day we pulled up stakes and, forming a cavalcade, a wagon train and caravan nearly a mile long, crossed the Rio Grande into Mexico. The crossing was by means of three primitive Mexican ferry-boats which run by means of overhead trolleys, and were poled over by Mexicans who collected fifty cents for each load—and the loads continued coming all day long—and some four thousand dollars in customs dues was levied on the outfit *in toto*. On the Mexican side we passed through the native village of Las Vegas, with its primitive bull-ring and its 'dobe (mud) houses, where Mexicans, too lazy to work or to farm and too Latin to hunt or fish, sat on the sunny side of their dwellings and smoked eternal cigarettes.

Thirty miles farther inland—on the San Diego River—we made our first camp in Mexico. After that our camps were from twenty to fifty miles apart. And thus we have progressed on our thousand-mile horseback hunt, passing through strange villages and seeing queer *peon* customs, visiting the headquarters of mighty ranches of a million acres, where the owners escorted us to the front door with six hundred white horses, or six hundred black horses, or six hundred bays, as the case might be, and having all sorts of diversions of big hunts, and witnessing many kinds of unique sights—a narrative of all of which interesting events—in primitive and quaint old Mexico—I have reserved for another article.



MEXICAN GUIDES WITH THE LONG-DISTANCE HUNTING PARTY.

After the Fall of Port Arthur

(Special correspondence of Leslie's Weekly)

CHE-FOO, CHINA, January 25th, 1905.

THE COMING of the civilian population of Port Arthur to Che-foo was marked with scenes ludicrous and scenes pathetic. The well-to-do came first in filthy junks, paying their own passage and preferring to brave the dangers of the treacherous Gulf of Pechili in unwieldy native craft rather than journey free of charge and in comparative safety in ships of the victors. The poor followed on three immaculate Japanese transports. Rich and poor alike were full-cheeked, and it was hard to believe them the survivors of eight months of nerve-racking siege, during which stomachs were supposed to have gone empty. They were in truth a jolly lot, treating their adventure as if it were a picnic. Some went to Odessa, others to Vladivostok, and a few, of Siberian birth, went to their childhood homes via Hsimintun and Mukden. Many spoke in glowing terms of the orderly manner in which the Japanese troops had occupied the fallen city and the kind treatment they had received from General Nogi.

A calm prevailed Sunday, and the first junk arriving with non-combatants on board was propelled by oars manned by Russians and Germans. She approached the shore resembling a galley of ancient times. On her deck was a curious gathering of men, women, children, dogs, and cats snuggled amidst stacks of bundles, blanket-rolls, and trunks. The men were spick and span in appearance, the most of them in the high, patent-leather boots popular with Russian officers, snug-fitting, double-breasted jackets, and fur caps drawn tightly over the ears. The women, on the other hand, were ill clad and woe-begone. One had the stamp of the adventuress on her face. The feathers of her picture hat were torn and discolored, and it lopped over one ear, threatening to fall off; her cloak that had once hung in graceful lines was now wrinkled, buttonless, and dirty beyond expression; her jewels, however, were still lustrous, and she paid the sampan-man who brought her ashore from a purse bulky with paper money. The other women were apparently of the peasantry, their heads being wrapped in dirty drab shawls from under which crept coarse strands of unkempt hair.

Once the arrivals were landed, a babel of tongues broke loose; some talked in German, others in French, and a white parrot, perched on the shoulder of the woman in the picture hat, babbled in Polish. Insolent little Japanese, their eyes gleaming with satisfaction, elbowed their way among the big Russians, who, I thought, looked at them with a fierce hatred in their eyes, not unmixed

with fear and respect. Finally order came from the confusion and the unfortunates were off in 'rickshas to abodes the Russian authorities had prepared for them in various parts of the town.

The news, brought by the junk, that nearly five hundred white men, women, and children were afloat in the China Sea in Chinese junks, with but the poorest facilities for cooking, eating, heating, and sleeping, caused something akin to consternation among those who knew the treachery of the gulf and the fierce and cold winds likely at any time to strike it from the north. Mr. Tiedemann, the Russian consul, quick to act in the emergency, chartered two small coastwise steamers that happened to be idle in port, and sent them to sea under orders to transship as many of the non-combatants as possible.

Another danger presented itself in the way of the non-combatants still at sea. The Gulf of Pechili was sown with mines; and the on-coming junks were in imminent danger of striking them. The arrivals of Sunday told how they had encountered a sinking junk ten miles off Laotishan, its bow blown to splinters by a mine, and how they had rescued three survivors of a crew of fifteen. This news was most disquieting to many, some of whom had come from St. Petersburg, Moscow, and other distant places to meet friends and relatives with the non-combatants. One elderly woman, in particular, paced the beach, silently crying behind her handkerchief, with her eyes glued to the horizon. She was expecting her two little grandchildren, her son, their father, having fallen on the slopes of "203-Metre Hill." She had come to Che-foo from

a little village in European Russia, and shortly after arrival had learned of her son's death. So great had been her anxiety for the safety of the children at this time that, had not friends interfered, she would have braved the blockade in a junk.

Sunday night the sea was tossed by storms and the horizon was banked with a dense fog. The anxiety of those expecting friends and relatives by the junks greatly increased. There was little sleep for anybody at the Russian consulate, and the harbor-master's office was crowded by men and women eager for news. They watched the arrival and departure blackboard with that intensity noticed in the inveterate stock gambler as he watches the "ticker." Monday morning the fog had lifted, but the sea was still storm tossed. Before ten o'clock, however, many junks appeared against the horizon. At twelve, six of them had anchored alongside the steamers chartered by the Russian government to convey the unfortunates to various destinations, and by evening twenty-two had arrived.

Despite the heavy sea running, the work of transshipment began Monday afternoon; and it was not unaccompanied by pathetic scenes. Many of the survivors of the siege had been thoroughly frightened by the fury of the wind and the madness of the sea, and upon reaching the decks of the stanch steamers they quickly fell on their knees, their priests standing upright among them with eyes turned heavenward, crossed themselves after the fashion of the Greek church, and murmured prayers of thankfulness to God for their deliverance from danger. On the steamship

Munchen bound for Odessa two stalwart sailors carried a woman whose face was deathly pale, but whose eyes were bright with joy. The cause of her happiness came behind, tenderly carried in the arms of her husband, who looked sheepishly about him. Unattended by nurse or doctor, in a filthy junk buffeted by angry gales, she had suffered the agony of childbirth with grim fortitude. Presently another man mounted the gangway, and he also carried a baby smothered with wraps. But his eyes were red with weeping and sorrow had left its stamp on his countenance; and when he laid his precious burden down in the shadow of the wheel-house we saw that the child was dead. Then came the bereaved mother, who bent over the little body, her eyes wet with tears and her bosom heaving, and then it was that even rough sailors coughed, rubbed their eyes, and blinked at the frothing sea. And in this manner the sorely-tried non-combatants from Port Arthur came to Che-foo. H. R. J.



RUSSIAN HEROES OF THE BLOODY SIEGE OF PORT ARTHUR.

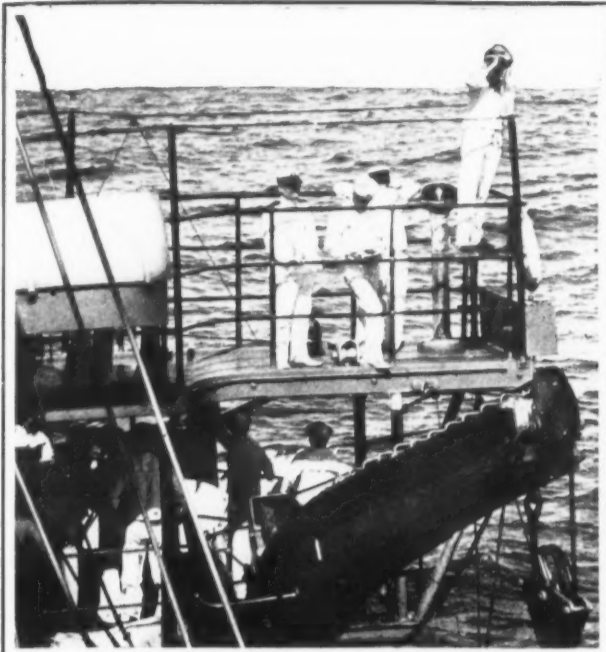
GROUP OF OFFICERS WHO WERE CAPTURED AT THE FALL OF THE FORTRESS AND PAROLED BY THE JAPANESE, AND WHO RECENTLY CROSSED THE UNITED STATES EN ROUTE FOR ST. PETERSBURG, BEING ENTERTAINED AT WASHINGTON BY THE RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR.

1. Lieutenant V. N. Butkevich. 2. Lieutenant S. F. Tirtoll. 3. Lieutenant A. Rugey. 4. Lieutenant Bestoujeff. 5. Lieutenant A. Ovander. 6. Lieutenant P. P. Ostelzki. 7. Captain N. A. Saxo, of the war-ship *Formak*. 8. Lieutenant S. V. Kovalevski. 9. Captain N. O. von Essen, commander of the sunken battle-ship *Sevastopol*.—Photographed by S. E. Wright.

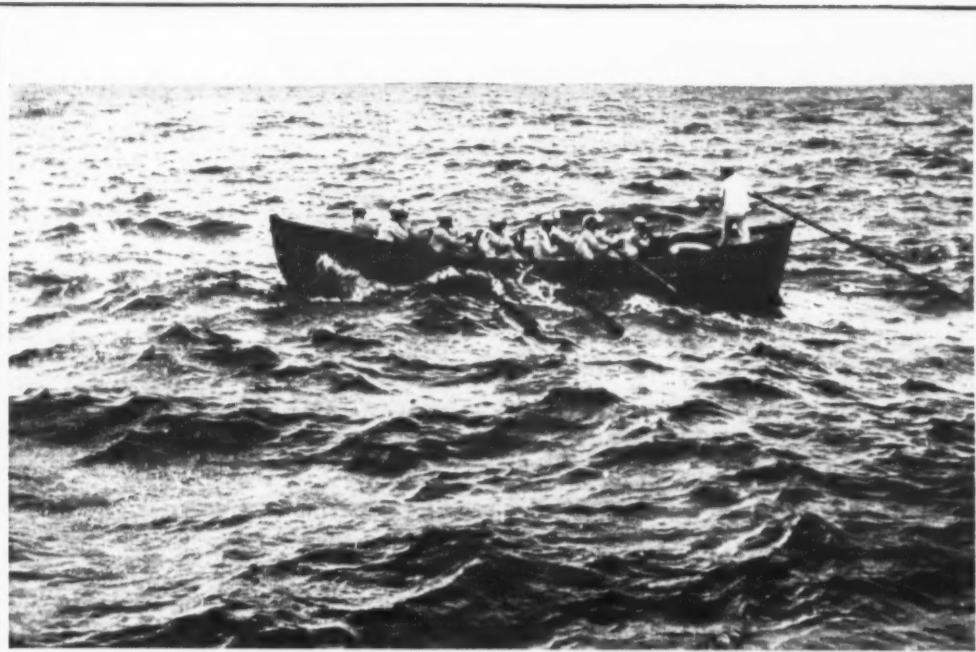


TRAGICAL FATE OF PASSENGERS BOUND FOR THE INAUGURATION.

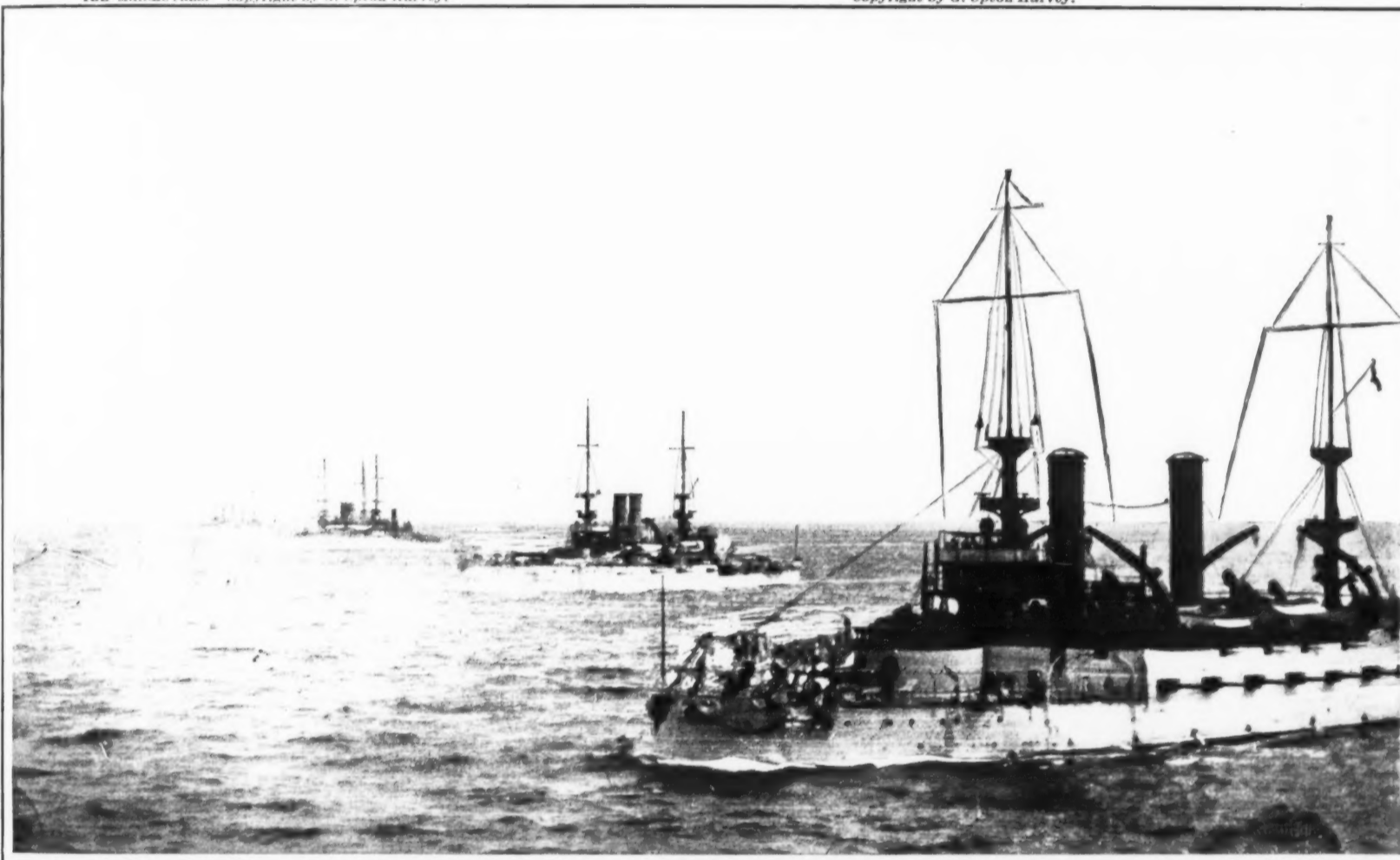
RUINS, ON THE RIVER BANK AT CLIFTON STATION, PENN., OF CARS BURNED AFTER A COLLISION BETWEEN TRAINS ON THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD EN ROUTE TO WASHINGTON WITH OHIO TROOPS AND CLUBS—TWELVE MEN WERE KILLED AND MANY INJURED.—Photographed by Robert J. Sample.



CAPTAIN REEDER, WITH HIS LIEUTENANTS, ON THE BRIDGE OF THE "ALABAMA," DIRECTING THE VESSEL'S MOVEMENTS DURING THE MANOEUVRES.—Copyright by G. Upton Harvey.



MAN OVERBOARD 150 MILES AT SEA, AND A LIFE-BOAT FROM ONE OF THE BATTLE-SHIPS OF THE FLEET HURRYING TO THE RESCUE. Copyright by G. Upton Harvey.



UNIQUE PICTURE OF THE BATTLE-SHIP SQUADRON STEAMING IN LINE—FROM FOREGROUND TO BACKGROUND: "KENTUCKY," "ILLINOIS," "ALABAMA," "KEARSARGE," "OHIO." Copyright by G. Upton Harvey.



MARINES GOING ASHORE FOR PATROL DUTY AT CULEBRA ISLAND, OUR WEST INDIAN NAVAL STATION.



VIEW OF THE BRIDGE OF THE "ALABAMA," WITH THE "KENTUCKY" IN THE BACKGROUND, AT CULEBRA, W. I.

AMERICAN NAVAL VESSELS ENGAGE IN WARLIKE DRILLS.

NOTABLE FEATURES OF THE GRAND MANOEUVRES OF OUR NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET IN THE CARIBBEAN SEA.

Photographed for Leslie's Weekly by G. Upton Harvey.



SERVING OUT the daily rations to 2,000 captive sea-dwellers, little and big, is one of the most entertaining and picturesque sights offered by the New York Aquarium, at Battery Park. The great rotunda inclosure and several spacious floor pools shelter the largest colony of fishes of different kinds ever gathered under one roof in the world. The fact that over a million and a half persons passed through its door during the past year, exceeding four thousand daily, stamps it as easily the most popular show-place provided by the city. It was turned over to the management of the New York Zoological Society two years ago. Through the courtesy of Mr. Townsend, the director, and Mr. W. de Nyse, in charge of the marine collections, the writer was afforded special facilities for obtaining typical poses of the animals at feeding-time, a favorable opportunity for catching characteristic and lifelike positions. Lunch hour is about three o'clock, though many miss this, one of the most interesting and spectacular events of the day. Getting up the daily menu for the vast assembly of fishes requires more labor and expense than is generally known. One attendant devotes about half of each day to the preparation of the food, and several others are kept busy the remainder of the afternoon in feeding. The food is varied to suit the size of the specimen, and consists of beef (sliced, chopped, or minced), liver, and fish, cod and herring mostly. A considerable amount of live minnows and shrimps is also used.

Among the chief attractions of the Aquarium at present, from the fact that they are almost entirely new and rare to popular eyes, is the pair of curious sea-cows, or manatees, from Lake Worth, Florida, the only ones in captivity at present in any country. The first successful picture ever secured at close range, showing the peculiar head and nostrils of one of these creatures, raised out of the water in the act of taking food, is herewith reproduced. The animals in their wild habitat are especially shy and cautious of man, diving and disappearing immediately on his approach. Owing to their peculiar tropical habits they are given special treatment and care, such as suitable warm tempera-

ture, between seventy and seventy-two degrees for the water of their pool, and a sufficient quantity of nourishing food. Eel-grass and lettuce leaves strongly tempt their appetites. The former, however, is used in more abundance when obtainable. The Aquarium collector spends much of his time searching for this substance. The larger sea-cow, a female, is eight and one-half feet long, weighing 600 pounds. The male is about two-thirds the size and weight of its mate. They were captured by Alligator Joe, of Palm Beach, and were taken in a large drag-seine. Numerous attempts were made at different times for a month, and seven manatees broke and escaped through the net before two were finally obtained. They reached the Aquarium in June of the past year, and have considerable swimming-space in a tile-lined pool, twenty feet long by thirteen wide, with a depth of four feet of water, which is renewed daily.

The feeding of the sea-cows is watched with unusual interest by the visitors. Mr. W. de Nyse, with a suspended handful of eel-grass, can coax the female to raise her head and neck completely out of the water. Sea cows have a peculiar structure, having no front teeth, hind limbs, nor hip-bones, but a huge, beaver-like tail, while their bones are the heaviest known among mammals. The best view of the animals is obtained when the water is drained from the pool for tank cleaning, leaving the whole form strikingly outlined. When this is done the large female usually rolls upon her back and remains in this position until the water returns. The home of the sea-cow in the United States is limited to the Indian River lagoons of the eastern coast of Florida. Other species are found in various tropical regions. In captivity they seldom live longer than five or six months. The present pair, however, are apparently as healthy as when first received, seven months ago.

Of all the Aquarium's boarders the little sea-horses, six inches long, are the most fantastic in appearance. They are so named from the close resemblance of their heads to that of a horse. The food necessary to whet their appetites is somewhat odd and hard to obtain. It has been found that they can only

be kept to good advantage when they are well supplied with gammarus, a very minute crustacean procured by gathering bunches of fine sea-moss, which it inhabits. In feeding, the fish's mouth is placed near the small prey, for which it constantly searches, and is suddenly opened. The cheeks being inflated at the same time, the food is captured with the inrush of water. When bunches of sea-moss are dropped into the tanks the fish immediately scamper to the bottom and pick out the minute life from the weeds. The sea-horse is probably the only fish having a prehensile tail. It uses this in a monkey-like fashion, constantly anchoring itself to weeds, stones, and sticks. The eggs, while hatching, are carried by the male in a pouch, and the young are said to return to this pocket for shelter. The position of the body is usually vertical, especially in swimming. Sea-horses are found all along the American coast, from Cape Cod to South Carolina.

The clever manoeuvres of the two little harbor seals from the Maine coast share the popular interest with the sea-cows. They are hearty eaters and are given strip of cod and herring for their luncheon. These are usually thrown into the pool, but oftentimes, when the seals come up high on the platform, the food is suspended over their heads for a moment and then eagerly snapped at. These creatures are rapidly disappearing from our coast; owing to their ravages upon the fish, many of the New England States now offer a bounty of from \$1 to \$3 for the destruction of these animals, in order to protect the fishing industry. The nine-foot alligator from the Florida Keys is one of the most reluctant and irregular feeders at the Aquarium. Several days and even weeks will pass without his taking any food. He is roused up from stupor by being punched with a long pole. His anger is shown by growling and the opening of his ponderous jaws a half-foot or more, when the attendant swiftly lodges a big fish, which is held in readiness, into his mouth. The average board-bill for the Aquarium's guests for a month is one hundred dollars.

WALTER L. BEASLEY.



Curious Phases of the Race Question

By Robertus Love



THREE YEARS ago last January, as a newspaper staff correspondent, I arrived at the town of Indianola, Miss., and inquired for direction to the residence of Mrs. Cox.

"Missus who?" asked the white man of whom I had made the request.

"Mrs. Cox, the colored woman who was your postmistress before the President closed the post-office."

"Look here, young man," said the Mississippian, not unkindly, "lemme give you some good advice. When you talk about a nigger in this State you don't want to hitch no 'mister' or 'missus' onto the name. I reckon it's Minnie Cox you're lookin' fur, ain't it?"

"It is," I admitted.

"Well, she ain't Missus Cox to anybody down here; she's just plain Minnie. 'S long as she was postmaster and we'd go into the post-office we'd say, 'Minnie, is the' any mail fur us?' If you don't want to git unpopular right off, I'd advise you to call her Minnie Cox when you're talkin' to any Indianola folks."

This was one of my initiations to the race problem as it stands in the sunny South. I learned in Indianola that, no matter how respectable, reputable, and praiseworthy a negro may be, he never becomes sufficiently respectable to win the title of "Mr." from the lips of the white people. Mrs. Cox was known to all only by her given name; and her husband, likewise a negro of education and property, was known only by his given name. The Coxes lived in a handsome cottage, which they owned. The house contained books and magazines, which they read. But they were merely "Minnie" and "Jeff" to all the whites in the region round about; and it was the fact that "Minnie" was a negress, and not by reason of any notion of her incompetency as postmistress, that the famous "Indianola incident" came about, involving the suspension of the town's post-office for more than a year. Everybody of whom I made inquiries in Indianola assured me that Minnie Cox was an excellent postmistress, properly obliging, and all that.

This lesson was in emphatic contrast to one I had learned a few years before, in New England. It happened that in writing an editorial for a daily newspaper in Connecticut I made use of the time-worn but convenient expression, "a nigger in the woodpile." An estimable native of New England read the proof.

"Look here," he said to me, "this will never do; if you use this expression you will offend not only our colored citizens, but also many of our white people. We never call them 'niggers' up here."

In deference to the New England idea I changed the sentence to read: "An Afro-American gentleman in the cordwood." Even that caused something of a sensation, with sundry written inquiries, when the paper came out.

Some time before the Indianola incident I was sent

down into the mountains of Kentucky, to Clay County, to write up the reported settlement of the long-drawn-out White-Garrard feud. Manchester, the county seat town of Clay, is twenty-four miles from a railroad, the nearest railroad point being London, where Governor Taylor's rump Legislature was convened after the Goebel contest made the State capital untenable. Arriving at London on a Sunday afternoon, it was necessary for me to wait until Monday morning for transportation over the rocky road to Manchester, in the mail-wagon that made three trips a week. Sitting in the little hotel office as dusk came on, I occupied my time in looking out through the plate-glass window. The proprietor of the hotel came and pulled down an opaque shade. I went up to the clerk at the desk and asked him, perhaps in a slightly nettled tone, why the landlord had done that.

"Because it's getting dark," replied the clerk.

"But I think he should have asked my permission to pull down the shade," I said; "I'm his guest."

"Sure you are; and he did it for your own good—he did it to protect his guest."

"Please explain."

"Well, did you see that dark-looking stain on the floor of the dining-room near the table where you sat for supper?"

I had not observed the stain, and so informed the clerk, wondering what connection that could have with the pulling down of the shade. The clerk continued:

"Look for it when you go in to your breakfast. That stain is blood. Last week a nigger waiter entered the dining-room with a plate of soup to serve to a guest, and made a sassy remark to the proprietor's wife. The proprietor shot him dead on the spot."

"But what has that to do with the window shade?" I asked.

"Come with me outside of the window and I'll show you."

We went outside. The clerk placed his finger on a ragged-looking scar in the woodwork of the window, and then pointed to a little round hole through one corner of the plate glass, in line with the scar.

"Bullet," he said; "some of the nigger's friends. Last Friday night the proprietor was sitting right where you sat when he pulled down the shade. That bullet missed him just about two inches. Since then he pulls down the shade at dark. Now do you see?"

I saw. In reply to my question as to whether the landlord had not been arrested for killing the negro waiter, the clerk said:

"Arrested! H—, no! What for? Didn't the nigger insult his wife?"

Later in the evening, as I sat behind the pulled-down curtain—and a little farther from the window—I overheard a nonchalant conversation between three or four Kentucky mountaineers who were sitting around.

"Young Bill Smith, down at Harrodsburg, is causin' his pa a heap o' trouble," remarked one.

"What fur?" another inquired.

"Why, you know Bill killed a nigger last month, and it'll cost his pa at least thirty dollars to git him out o' that scrape."

In November of 1902 I was sent to report the bear-hunt of President Roosevelt in the canebrakes of the Yazoo Delta, in Mississippi. I reached Smedes, the cotton-plantation station whence the President's party departed for the camp, about three hours after the arrival of the Roosevelt special train. The hunting party had gone at once to the camp. Two or three newspaper reporters and photographers from Vicksburg were at Smedes, madder than disturbed hornets. They had attempted to go out to the President's camp, but had been challenged on the road and turned back by negro guards armed with Winchesters. I found all the land approaches to the camp so guarded, and the negroes had special instructions not to permit newspaper men to pass. Procuring a map, I figured out an advance by water from Vicksburg. The Vicksburg reporters went down with me to their own town and reported to their employers. One of the newspaper owners, who lived in another town and was a State senator, at first refused to believe the story.

"What?" he cried, in wrath; "white men turned back in Mississippi by armed niggers! Where's this man with a scheme to go up by water?"

The senator offered to share expenses and go along. He collected several of his friends, including a militia colonel and a major who had served valiantly in the Spanish-American War. Our expedition started for the President's camp. All the men were well armed. As the boat steamed up the river the senator regaled me with stories of his prowess in killing negroes.

"Let's see," he said, musingly, "that last nigger I killed was a Methodist preacher; no, I believe he was a Baptist."

I was informed that I would be expected to "git" at least one "nigger" guarding the President's camp. Our expedition never passed beyond the mouth of the Yazoo River. Just why it did not is another story.

Earlier in that year I was sent to Peirce City, in southwest Missouri, where all the negro residents had been driven out of town a day or two before. I found the still-smoking ruins of a dozen houses that had been occupied, and some of them owned, by negroes. In the ruins of one house were the charred remains of several negroes who had been shot down as they tried to escape the flames. At my hotel a citizen pointed to a horizontal iron beam supporting a wooden awning.

"They tied the rope to that," he explained, "and strung the first nigger up."

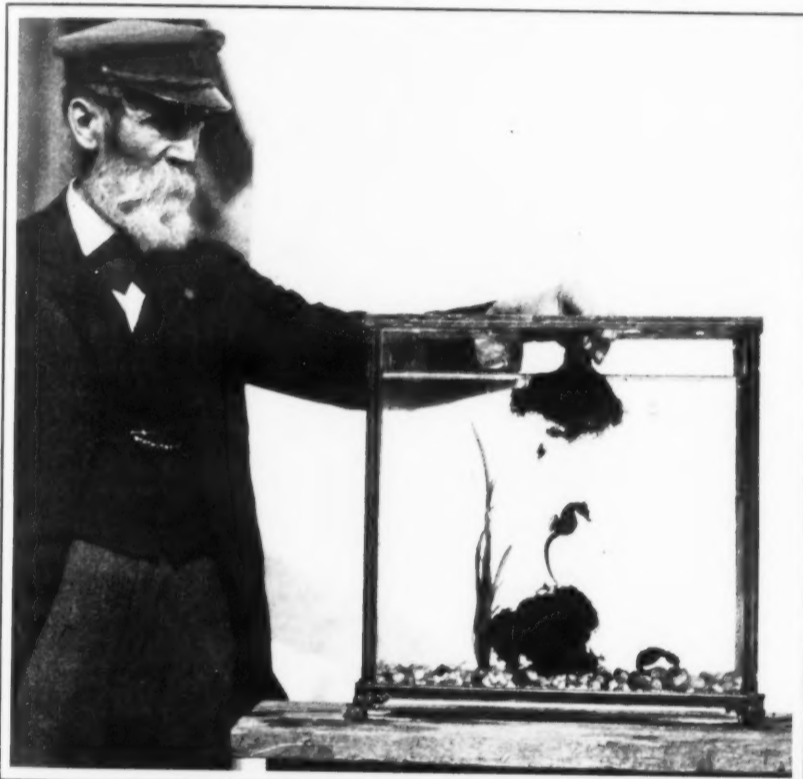
An atrocious murder had been committed in the neighborhood a few days before, and the first negro victim had been suspected of the crime. The town had wreaked its vengeance not only upon the suspect,



TEMPTING THE FASTING ALLIGATOR TO EAT.



HARBOR SEALS BEGGING FOR A BIT OF FISH.



FURNISHING THE SEA-HORSES WITH THEIR FAVORITE FOOD.



AN EEL-GRASS LUNCH FOR THE SEA-COWS.



A FISH DINNER FOR THE HUNGRY SEALS.



THE SEA-COWS, WITH THE WATER DRAINED FROM THEIR POND.

CURIOUS CREATURES OF THE SEA IN NEW YORK'S AQUARIUM.
HOW ODD MARINE CAPTIVES IN THE POOLS AND TANKS ARE FED DAILY BY THEIR CAREFUL KEEPERS.
Photographs by Walter L. Beasley. See opposite page.

but upon all persons—men, women, and children—of his race. More than two hundred negroes had been driven away; not one remained. The fugitives took refuge at various towns and country places. I have learned recently that not one has dared to return to Peirce City.

The thriving little city of Monett, a railroad division point a few miles from Peirce City, boasts that it has not had a negro resident since it was founded. The pioneers determined that no negroes ever should settle in their town.

"Now and then," a citizen told me, "a strange nigger, who doesn't know this part of the country, gets off a train here; but as all trains stop to change engines, he has plenty of time to get back on again—and he gets. We settled the nigger problem in Monett when we started the town, by just simply not having any nigger problem at all."

At Rogers, Ark., not many miles to the south, the same condition prevails. Several smaller towns in that section of Arkansas and the neighboring section of Missouri refuse to permit a negro to become a resident. In southeast Missouri, according to the United States census reports, there are whole counties without a single negro inhabitant. If we should go behind the census returns we might learn how this happens to be the case in counties which grow the best cotton and the biggest watermelons in the country. It is not the negro's fault.

The county of Calhoun, in Illinois, is noted as one of two counties in the State which have no railroads. Calhoun County is a long, narrow strip of land lying between the Mississippi and the Illinois rivers, its lower extremity being only about thirty miles from St. Louis. Calhoun is not particularly proud of having no railroads, but it is exceedingly proud of having no negroes. From end to end of the county, and from side to side, there is no place where a negro may lay his head. For some years I resided in an adjoining county, where my opportunities for studying the race problem as it appertains to Calhoun were excellent. So far as I have been able to learn, no negro ever was permitted to settle in Calhoun County. Now and then, in the earlier days, a negro would venture or blunder into the county; but the citizens very promptly compelled him to move on. When a negro refused to quit the county he was taken to the bank of the Mississippi or the Illinois and given the alternative of swimming across under rifle-fire or getting out of Calhoun voluntarily in some other way.

One of John Hay's famous "Pike County Ballads" is really a Calhoun County ballad. Reference is made to "Banty Tim." When our present dignified Secretary of State wrote that ballad, thirty-five years ago, he had in mind the exclusion of negroes from Calhoun County. "Banty Tim" was a young negro whom Tilmon Joy, a Federal soldier, had brought in upon his return from the war. Tim had served as Joy's body-servant, and once had rushed into the thickest of the fight and borne his wounded master in his arms to the rear. When the Calhoun citizens threatened to run Tim out of the county his master remarked, among other things:

"And if any one teches the boy,
He'll wrastle his hash in hell to-night,
Or my name's not Tilmon Joy!"

That is the poetry of it. Mr.

Hay's ballad ends with that; but if there really was a Banty Tim, any one who knows Calhoun County is well aware that the little negro had to "git," even at the expense of that fearsome "wrestling" predicted by the poet as the sure doom of the man who dared. There is fine duck-hunting in Calhoun County, and royal rabbit chasing, but no negro is permitted to enjoy the sport.

Recurring to the Connecticut incident, I recall that one day my negro barber entered the business office of the newspaper.

"Good-morning, Mr. Jones," was the greeting he received from one of the clerks.

The distance between New London and Indianola is about twelve hundred miles. Between these two points lies the equator of negro recognition, and each point is an opposite pole.

In these reminiscences I have not sought to express an opinion, and I have presented both sides of the slate without bias. I have set down a few instances of personal contact with the race problem. For this purpose I am merely a reporter.

What Our Navy Needs.

THE CHARACTERISTIC and convincing argument of President Roosevelt, in his recent address at Annapolis, for the increase of the strength of our navy adds practical interest to the current discussion of the subject of the great proportion of desertions from the naval service. One-fifth, nearly, of the enlisted men desert annually. Some remedy is certainly needed, and an effective remedy must be possible.

The bill for the purpose which Mr. Foss, chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, introduced, at the late session, in the House of Representatives, has the indorsement of the Secretary of the Navy, and is said to be approved by distinguished naval officers and by the President. In substance it is the embodiment of the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy, in his last report, that the way be opened for the promotion of vigorous young blood to positions of command; that is, that there shall be a reduction of the ages of com-

manders, captains, and rear-admirals. This is well; the grade of admiral should not be merely a stepping-stone to the retired list. Yet we doubt whether this remedy goes to the root of the matter. The great reason for the difficulty of retaining men in the navy is not the advanced age or inefficiency of naval officers of high grades.

More serious than the large percentage of loss from desertions is the failure to secure the re-enlistment of apprentices. Less than half of the naval apprentices re-enlist, and among those who do not return to the service is a large proportion of men who are most desirable, the ones who have the most character and the most intelligence. This is not to be wondered at, for those who have the noblest qualities and the best abilities are the most ambitious, and the future career that the navy promises them is not inviting. After years of service before the mast they may become petty warrant officers. They can never rank with the most inferior line officer. An insurmountable barrier exists between the fore-castle and the quarter-deck. Between the most meritorious warrant officer and the youngest and least promising graduate of the naval academy there is a great gulf of caste fixed.

What the naval service most needs is the opening of the naval academy to apprentices whose ability, character, and promise fit them to profit by its privileges. This will secure the best and most ambitious boys as apprentices, and put before them an adequate incentive to remain in the service and make the utmost of their gifts and opportunities. The naval apprentice system has done much for the improvement of the service, but its possibilities have been only partially developed. Too many of its most capable graduates have been irretrievably lost to the navy because it has barred them from a future worthy of their ambition.

Moreover, the commissioned officers who have secured the privileges of the naval academy by their fidelity as apprentices will understand and sympathize with enlisted men. As commanders and captains they will know how to win their affection as well as to inspire their confidence and loyalty. The pomposity and petty tyranny of some young commissioned officers are a more fruitful cause of desertions from the service than the inefficiency and crabbedness of age. Mr. Foss's bill will put positions of command within the reach of vigorous and enthusiastic young manhood, and that is desirable; but vastly more desirable is the abolition of the bridgeless and bottomless gulf of caste between the fore-castle and the quarter-deck. It is as much out of date now as are wooden battle-ships of the type of the eighty-gun sailing ships of sixty years ago, whose largest guns were forty-two pounders. Even on the old *Ohio*, in 1839, the line of caste was an injury to the efficiency and enthusiasm of the naval service, as we learned years ago from the published journal of her famous cruise in the Mediterranean under the command of Commodore Isaac Hull. Caste in the navy was not a blessing then; it is an anomaly and a blight now.

The most difficult problem in connection with the proper development of our naval strength is not concerning the construction and armament of ships, but the quantity and quality of the manhood of officers and crews.



MISS KIMBALL TAKING THE NAMES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN WAITING THEIR TURN IN THE KIMBALL MISSION BREAD-LINE AT CITY HALL.—T. C. Muller.



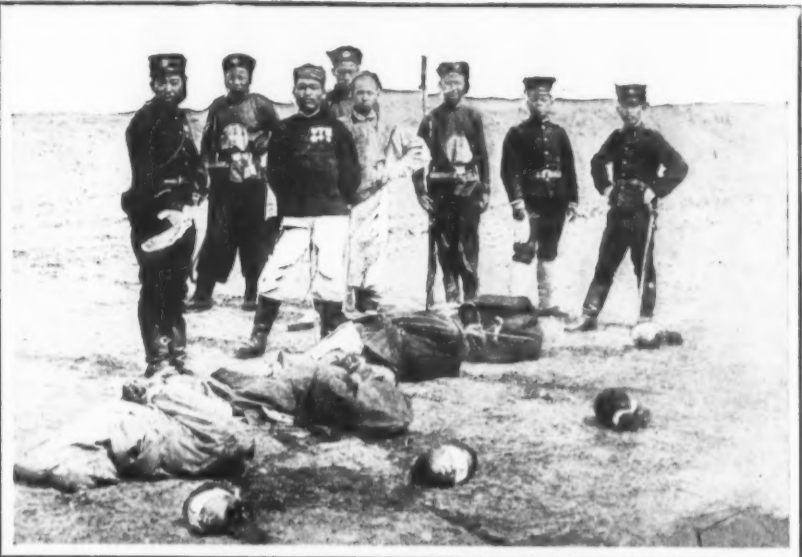
POORLY-FED SCHOOL-CHILDREN LINING UP ON THE BOWERY FOR A FREE BREAKFAST FROM THE SALVATION ARMY.—Copyright, 1905, by Brown Brothers.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN DRIVEN TO THE BREAD-LINE IN NEW YORK.

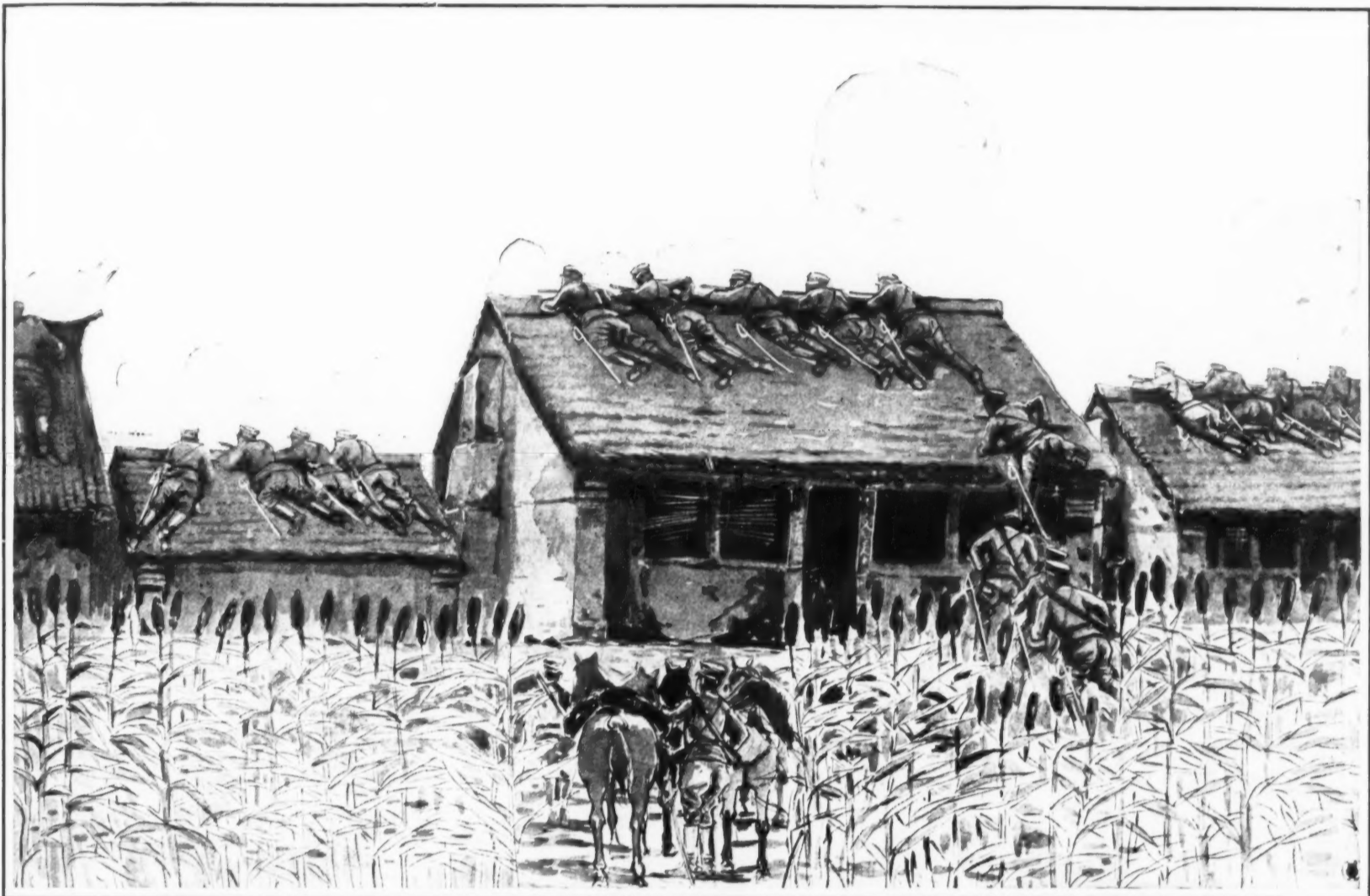
KIMBALL MISSION AT CITY HALL FURNISHING FOOD TO THE POVERTY-STRICKEN, AND THE SALVATION ARMY BREAKFASTING HALF-FAMISHED PUPILS ON THEIR WAY TO SCHOOL.



FISH TORPEDO HURLED FROM A RUSSIAN FORT AT PORT ARTHUR AT JAPANESE ASSAILANTS, INJURING NO ONE AND AMUSING THE ATTACKING PARTY.



CHINESE SPIES WHO WERE IN THE PAY OF THE RUSSIANS, CAPTURED AND DECAPITATED BY JAPANESE TROOPS IN MANCHURIA.



DISMOUNTED JAPANESE CAVALRYMEN FIRING AT THE ENEMY FROM THE ROOFS OF NATIVE HOUSES DURING THE BATTLE OF THE SHAH-HO.



FALL OF PORT ARTHUR CELEBRATED IN YOKOHAMA WITH A PROFUSION OF DECORATIONS.



RUSSIAN DESTROYER (AT RIGHT), WHICH ESCAPED FROM PORT ARTHUR JUST BEFORE ITS FALL, STEAMING AT FULL SPEED INTO CHE-FOO HARBOR, CHINA.—Fonday.

NOTABLE INCIDENTS OF THE FAR-EAST WAR.

NAVAL TORPEDO FIRED FROM A RUSSIAN FORT, CHINESE SPIES BEHEADED, CAVALRY FIGHTING ON ROOFS, AND OTHER HAPPENINGS.—Sketches and photographs from T. Ruddiman Johnston.



CHAPTER IV.

SEVERAL months after the events covered in my last article the three young "cracksmen" who started on the road to N—met their inevitable fate—"a fall" (arrest)—and, despite the grim walls and iron-clad rules of my temporary residence, the facts reached me. Working toward N—they "turned tricks," but instead of sending "the goods" on to "French" Charlie they followed his instructions to "plant" (hide) them at certain places along their route. In N—they were arrested. One secured bail and hurried on to New York City, informed Charlie as to the location of the "plants," and requested the latter to secure "the goods," convert them into cash, and use it toward the defense of the other two. Meanwhile the one out on bail "skipped out" of the country. "French" Charlie, therefore, had two alternatives, viz.: "spring the goods," take his share of the plunder, and aid his pupils to get off lightly; or, "tip" the police. His policy was illustrated in a news item from one of the New York papers to the effect that the police of N—, by their skillful (?) work, had discovered and returned stolen property from almost a score of burglaries, besides securing the right names and the records of the criminals. The result: the two prisoners each received a long term in state-prison.

To-day, as far as I can learn, "French" Charlie is still at liberty, works in a gilded saloon on one of the main thoroughfares of New York City, and is one of the non-official "tipsters" or "stool-pigeons" (informers) of the city police department. Meanwhile, his former pupils and dupes languish in prison, while he, no doubt, continues to urge on, coach, and finally surrender new victims. Then, again, it may be that he has reformed. But this is hardly possible. At all events, the system is still in vogue, and is producing its disastrous results as heretofore. Upon my part, I realize where I was to blame; therefore little, if any, malice prompts me to this portrayal. I am merely desirous of fulfilling a vow long since made: to bend all my energies toward wiping out a system which, while it may be regarded as laudable and necessary to the police by people who have but a superficial knowledge of its true workings, is nevertheless a crime-breeding, life-wrecking force—a factor as potent for evil as is the system in vogue at the Refuge. In other words, I am not attacking individuals—I am simply endeavoring to "show up" a "system."

"French" Charlie is but the type of many similarly engaged. The others may work along different lines and from different motives, but all their efforts tend in the same direction. Most of them, like "French" Charlie, find that a saloon, concert-hall, "dive," or cheap restaurant, made possible and kept in operation by the criminal methods herein described, is the most convenient setting for such a nefarious vocation. In such places the inducements of strong drink, "fast women," and the companionship of "fellow-grafters," kept up and encouraged by the proprietors, are but means to an end. The young "crook" who "hangs out" in them, and is urged on and coached by such associations and mentors, can never realize the significance of the system until he finds himself behind prison bars; and even then he rarely finds it out. Could he but know that he is only one of a number of victims who, at the wink of an eye from "the powers that rule," will be offered up to the slaughter, without compunction on his mentor's part, I doubt not but that he would soon forsake his criminal career.

"A trick is turned." It has been planned by "French" Charlie and was "pulled off," probably with him on the scene as a "look-out." If the results are mediocre he melts the gold and silver, selling it and the jewels—the latter separated from their settings to prevent identification—for what they are worth, takes his share as a partner, his percentage as a "fence," and divides the remainder among his assistants. Should the latter frequent "French"

Charlie's place, the money soon returns to him as an investment in drink; otherwise it is comparatively easy to "steer" the young hot-heads into the company of his "staff" of unfortunates of the opposite sex, in which case all the profits accrue to the proprietor, the girls being as deeply in the toils as "the boys."

If the proceeds of a crime are large in value and in importance "French" Charlie places a value on "the goods" and pays his pupils off. The stolen articles, unknown to his dupes, are kept intact—"planted," as the phrase goes; the papers are watched and the police are "sounded." If the reward offered for their recovery is large and the demand for their return very urgent, "French" Charlie quite easily, through means known to him and to the police with whom he deals, "switches the goods back." In this way he sometimes shares the reward, or, by putting a feather in the police cap, makes his "pull" the stronger and assures himself the "protection" that I have already indicated as being necessary to the successful plying of his trade. It leaves his pupils unscathed if the offer of a reward for the return of stolen goods is accompanied by the phrase, "No questions asked," and he has them to use for future criminal operations. On the other hand, if an emphatic demand is made for the apprehension and punishment of the criminals concerned, "French" Charlie readily surrenders them to the police, furnishes the latter with the necessary evidence to convict them, also with their records—and that, too, by a method, of which he is a past master, that gives no clew as to the means employed; hence, the young "crook" is readily made to believe that he fell as the result of his own carelessness or by accident. Strong confirmation is given to this view by the assiduousness with which his mentor seemingly works toward "springing him" (getting him off)—labors on his part about on a par with those used in my last "trick."

A modern "Fagin"—or criminal chief—like "French" Charlie appears to the police to be nothing more than one of their regular "stool-pigeons," and helps give color to the public belief in their necessity as adjuncts to up-to-date detective work. Apparently they are doing the police and, through the latter, are doing society an invaluable service by aiding in the apprehension and conviction of criminals. Are the police, and is society, aware that they aid in manufacturing and coaching the criminals who are later on betrayed? Are the authorities aware of the fact that under cover of their business as saloon proprietors and "stool-pigeons" "French" Charlie and others like him are carrying on a systematized method for the

his saloon is run in order to make a living and to aid them in the detection of criminals. I dwell at length upon "French" Charlie's case and methods because most of my experience was confined to him. But there is, as I have already indicated, many another like him, and whom I could mention did not lack of space forbid.

A question, therefore, naturally arises: Is it fair to the community, to the honest police officials, and to many young criminals who desire, but are too weak, to turn from their evil course, and are urged on by such dastards, for me to allow this subject to pass by without comment when so much may depend upon the disclosures I can make? I believe that the community which harbors and, through a certain class of police officers, protects such traitors, who, with double-barreled motives, wreak destruction on the homes of its citizens by planning the very robberies which afflict it, should take cognizance of these evils and apply the proper remedies. In addition to filling our prisons with hundreds of young men who would be of more use to society outside than in, such knaves as "French" Charlie walk the streets unmolested, meanwhile gathering a fresh harvest of weak, irresolute young men, who inherit the careers and the fate of their predecessors. In other words, the heads and hands of those who plan new crimes are safe, while the impressionable, easily-led young "crook" is sacrificed to the greed of these older scoundrels; and society wonders and speculates about a possible solution of the criminal problem.

I have herein endeavored, therefore, to "show up" a branch of the manufacture of criminals that is little thought of, and, in fact, wholly unknown save to a very few, among whom there is hardly one with intelligence and temerity enough to dissect and lay it open for public inspection. In accordance with my resolution and intention of hereafter diverting the intelligence and ingenuity I formerly applied to criminal exploits, toward a career of usefulness and honesty, I make these disclosures in the hope and with an expectation of aiding in the blotting out of another phase of evil life—and as a partial reparation for my mistakes and sins of the past.

(Concluded.)

Suburban Possibilities.

IT DOES NOT require that one should be a prophet of the Bellamy order to foresee the day when all the region about our great cities within a radius of two hundred miles or more will be converted into suburban areas connected with their business centres

by high-speed electric roads either above or below the surface. Transit lines with a speed approximating two hundred miles an hour have already in Germany been demonstrated to be within the range of actual achievement, and it is entirely reasonable to believe that even this rate may be exceeded. The completion of the new subway in New York is a great step toward the extension of the suburban area of the metropolis, and an event happened the other day on the New York Central suggestive of large possibilities in this same direction. This event was the passage of a mail train from Albany to the Grand Central station in New York, a distance of one hundred and forty-three miles, in one hundred and forty-two minutes, or two hours and twenty-two minutes. The train was made up of six heavy coaches, all heavily laden. If this feat was possible under such conditions, what may not be done when perfected electric motors are in use on all our great trunk lines.

as they will be in a few years, and road-beds are made still better, curves reduced, and tracks straightened?

AN ounce of sherry and a tablespoonful of Abbott's Angostura Bitters before meals is a wonderful appetizer.

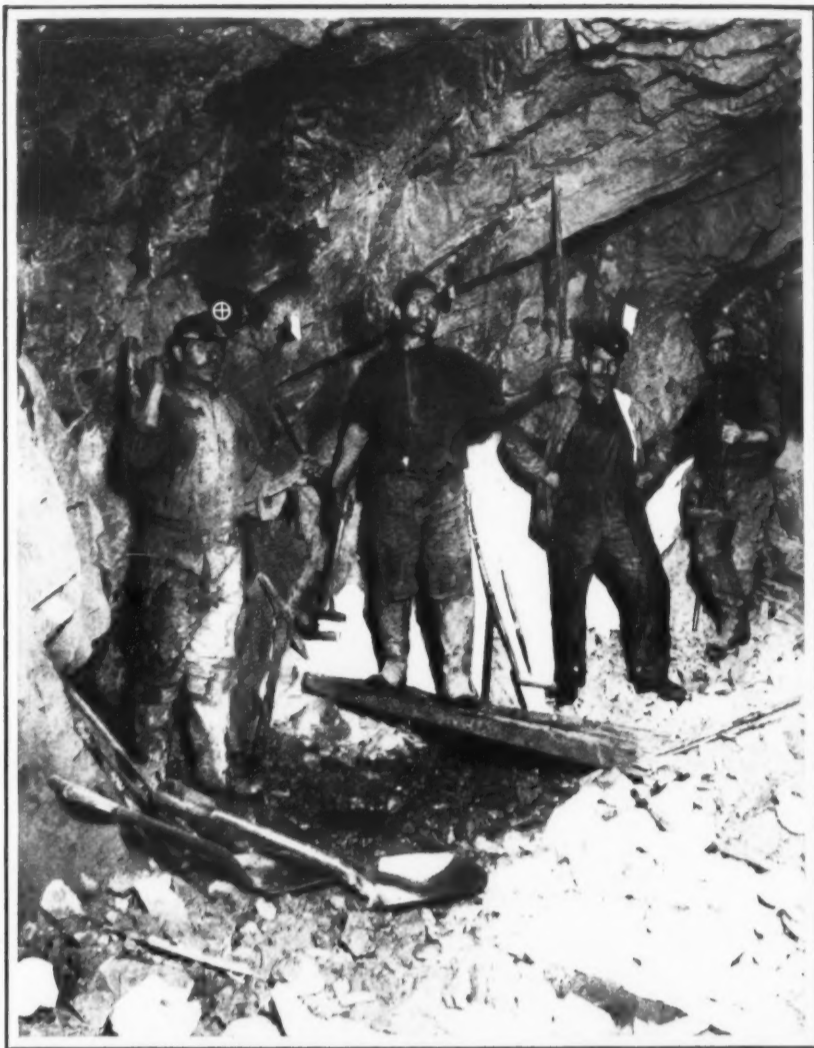


FAMOUS HOT SPRINGS, ARK., SWEEPED BY A \$1,000,000 FIRE.

RUINS ON CENTRAL AVENUE MARKING THE PATH OF THE FLAMES, WHICH BURNED OVER A DISTRICT ONE MILE SQUARE, DESTROYING TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY BUILDINGS AND CAUSING THE LOSS OF SEVERAL LIVES.—Leut & Pierson.

production of clever "crooks" who, under their tutelage and at their suggestion, commit the crimes they plan for them? I think not.

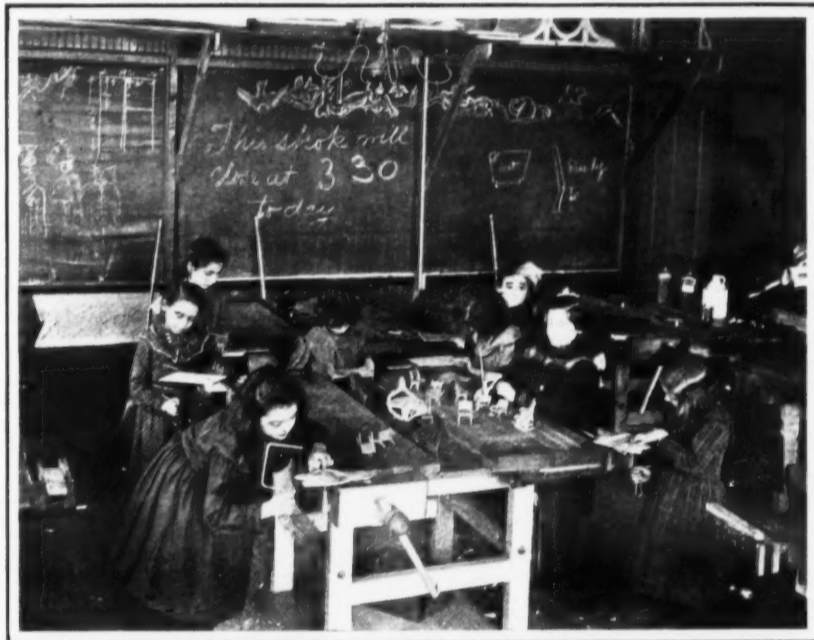
The police protect "French" Charlie (and his counterparts) because some of them are as "crooked" as he is; the vast majority "go on him" because they think he is "on the level" with them, and that



COAL-MINERS PHOTOGRAPHED 525 FEET UNDER GROUND—(X) THIS MINER SOON AFTERWARD WAS BLOWN TO PIECES BY A DYNAMITE EXPLOSION.—Gomer E. Davis, Pennsylvania.



HOW A BRAND-NEW RAILROAD TOWN LOOKS—ARROWHEAD, COL., FIRST TERMINUS OF THE DENVER AND NORTHWESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.—Marie H. Thorpe, Colorado.



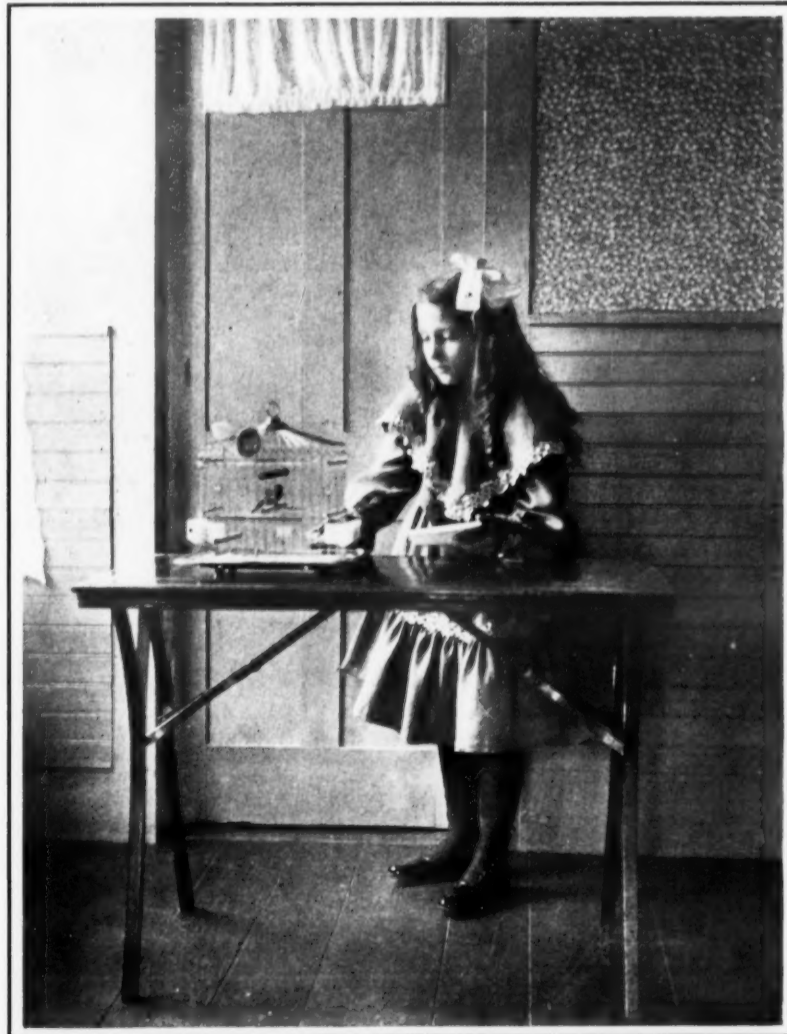
GIRLS AT A JEWISH MANUAL-TRAINING SCHOOL IN CHICAGO MAKING DOLL FURNITURE.—S. E. Wright, Illinois.



ATTRACTIVE LITTLE ONES WHO TOOK PART IN THE FANCY-DRESS FIGURE-SKATING AT THE SARANAC LAKE (N. Y.) WINTER CARNIVAL.—Mrs. E. E. Trumbull, New York.



FIGHTING A FIRE IN A COUNTRY TOWN.—Loo Tie, Massachusetts.



(PRIZE-WINNER) A LABOR OF LOVE—CARING FOR HER PET.—F. S. Andrus, New York.

AMATEUR PRIZE PHOTO CONTEST—NEW YORK WINS.

AN ARTISTIC TREAT FURNISHED TO LOVERS OF GOOD PICTURES BY CAMERISTS OF UNUSUAL SKILL.

(SEE OUR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC ANNOUNCEMENT ON PAGE 261.)

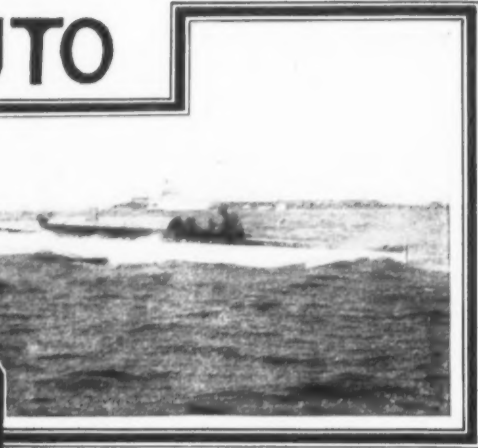
THE MAN IN THE AUTO



CRACK MOTOR-BOAT "WATER LILY," OWNED BY FRANK SEAMAN, MAKING FAST TIME ON THE HUDSON. — *Levick.*



POPULAR QUEEN DOWAGER MARGUERITE OF ITALY EN ROUTE FROM ROME TO TURIN IN AN AUTOMOBILE, FOLLOWED BY AN ADMIRING AND CHEERING CROWD. — *Magrini.*



SWIFT MOTOR-BOAT "VINGT-ET-UN II," SKIMMING OVER THE WATERS OF NEW YORK HARBOR. Copyright, 1904, by James Burton.

"THE WINTER of our discontent" is nearly over, and the round of automobile shows, national and local, has bridged the gap between the seasons. Whether the shows will survive or not is not a pertinent question just now; they have their uses and their abuses. The question of the proper time for holding the shows is, indeed, a bilateral one. It has been held by many that they should be held outdoors in the early fall, when and where practical tests in demonstrations could be given to the prospective purchaser. Under our present system of holding our shows in midwinter one must be indeed an enthusiast to take outdoor demonstrations with the thermometer alternating between the freezing point and the zero mark.

THAT CHEERFUL optimist and motor-car enthusiast, Mr. C. N. Williamson, one of the joint authors of "The Lightning Conductor," in a recent article says:

"No matter how much a motor-car costs, it is worth it; and if it does nothing else, it saves doctors' bills. If every worried man, every overworked man, and every unhappy man could borrow, buy, or steal a motor-car, most of the insane-asylums would in time be shut up. And then, the excitement it gives to life! No man, still less woman, can be dull and possess a motor-car; nor is satiety induced by possessing many motor-cars, for each one is as different in disposition and habits from every other as a Japanese from a Russian." Again he says: "One ailment for which motoring is particularly beneficial I don't think I have ever seen mentioned in print. One hears and knows that it is a cure for consumption, asthma, dyspepsia, insomnia, and love-sickness; but it is also an infallible remedy—or so I have found it—for the tendency to lose hope too easily."

BOTH LONDON and Paris have their automobile bus and cab systems, the mechanical powers being divided between the use of steam, gasoline, and electricity. Here in New York, although few have noticed the growth, over five hundred public electric cabs are in daily use and at times the Transportation Company is unable to meet the demand. In addition to all of these there are over one hundred and fifty private electric automobiles in the brougham and coupé shape in daily use. The electrical business vehicle of all sizes and shapes is a common sight on our streets. Not only are those business vehicles extremely practical for urban use, but at the present stage of the game they have an advertising value which is an important factor toward inducing their use. There were signs, however, at the recent automobile shows of the entrée of the gasoline-propelled vehicles into the field of commercial use.

AT THE close of the year 1904 there were about fifty thousand automobiles in use in this country, a total as great as that of France and Great Britain combined. Hence, if we reach our estimated output of thirty-five thousand automobiles during the present year we will then have one automobile to every thousand of our inhabitants. The reason for this great increase in the use of automobiles in this country, notwithstanding our bad roads, is that no other country makes so many and such good cars at low prices. Imported automobiles we will always have with us, because our wealthy traveled Americans are always seeking something that is costly and exclusive. Nevertheless, we no longer have anything to fear from foreign competition. If we have not passed the foreign makers in design and quality, we certainly are abreast of them in every way.

THE COMING of the automobile has undoubtedly hastened the development of the motor-boat, a term used to indicate any type of boat, regardless of its size or horse-power, or whether it is used for business or pleasure purposes, so long as it is propelled by a cylinder-fired motor using gasoline or other liquid fuel for internal explosion purposes. The recent national motor-boat show at Madison Square Garden proves that New York, an island city, the great yachting centre of the greatest yachting nation of the world, is capable of supporting an annual yachting exhibition; hence, it is obvious that the motor-boat show will be, in the near future, a function largely resembling the automobile show, because it largely interests the same classes in both sport and trade.



THE MOTORMAN ON THE PRAIRIE—A WESTERN BLIZZARD. Sketch.

The Old Ox Cart.

I'S done hyeard 'bout dese moter cyars,
What runs roun' by deyse't,
An' how de folks dat rides in dem
Is ap' to meet dey def;
Dem t'ings is too unsartin, when
Dey do once git a start,
To suit dia nigger—when I rides
Hit's in my ol' ox cyart.

A N' ridin' in dese a'r-ships is
A mighty risk to take;
Dey's ap' to land you in de trees,
Or drap you in de lake.
To git in one er dem dere traps
I'd neber have de hieart;
I'd ruther go a joggin' 'long
In des my ol' ox cyart.

I RECKON dey'll be 'ventin' wings,
De next thing dat dey try,
So dey kin go a-visitin' wid
De angels in de sky;
Hit seems to me folks better min'
'Bout how dey gits so smart,
An' as fo' me—I's gwine to stick
Dea to my ol' ox cyart.

DEM moter, steam, an' 'lect'ic cars
Dey ain' fo' sich es me,
An' es I got no use fo' dem
I's gwine to let 'em be.
I hopes to sprout my wings some day,
But till den—fo' my part,
I speeks to ride de country roads
In des my ol' ox cyart.

ELOISE LEE SHERMAN.

THE MOTOR-BOAT show, it is gratifying to state, was largely devoted to practical boats, although all of the exhibits were of the open type, not a single cabin or hunting-cabin boat being shown. Few speed boats were shown, but those exhibited were modeled after the design of the *Standard*, especially so at the stern, where the peculiar V-shaped transom was in vogue. That senseless fad and freak, the torpedo stern, for which there never was any nautical or structural indicated use in a small boat built of wood, has almost entirely disappeared. In the common pleasure launches there is evidently a tendency toward the increased use of the dory-shaped type, with both bow and stern sharp on the deck. This type of boat, when fitted with a motor of from eight to twelve horse-power, and when it is from twenty-five to thirty feet in length and of good full beam of from six to eight feet in width, makes, if not a real fast boat, at least a serviceable, safe, and comfortable one.

THE AUTOMOBILE is always in the land of the "Ubique,"—the Latin term for everywhere. Ramon Campano, of Buenos Ayres, has just crossed the Andes Mountains in an Oldsmobile. C. J. Glidden, of Boston, has become the world's most famous globe-trotter in his Napier car, and soon we may expect to hear a scheme exploited for reaching the North Pole as a supreme test for an air-cooled motor, without any hot air at all connected with the proposition.

ALEX SCHWALBACH.

France as a Peace Nation.

NOTHING IS more significant in the current history of Europe than the remarkable growth of peace sentiment in France—a growth which is fast converting what was not long since the most militant nation of Europe into the most pacific. For positive evidence of this tendency we may point to the fact that France has a larger group of her most distinguished and influential public men working for the advancement of international peace than any other European nation, and that, as a result of the activity of these men, France has taken the lead in the negotiation of arbitration treaties with other Powers and has actually concluded five such treaties within the past twelve months. And in no other country have women and workmen through their various organizations, taken such a bold and effective stand against the spread of militarism and the increase of war armament. The influence from these sources has been strong enough to cause the French government to seriously consider a reduction of its navy and the cutting down of the period of service in the army.

The horrors and sufferings attendant on the war in the far East have struck the imagination of the French, and deepened the growing unpopularity of war in society of all grades. The people abhor the idea of being dragged into a campaign—a feeling which, if it continues, will affect all the politics of the world. France, in fact, will cease to be the state suspected by statesmen of an intention to disturb order. It is a little difficult to believe that the vivid history of France has ended, but it is certain that the great and growing socialist party cares little about the navy, and wishes to convert the army into a purely defensive force organized on the Swiss plan. With France thus earnestly leading the movement for peace the chances are greatly lessened that any general European war, such as the alarmists are constantly predicting, is likely to break out now, and with every passing year the peril will grow less.

Working Too Hard.

WEAK, NERVOUS, AND RESTLESS?

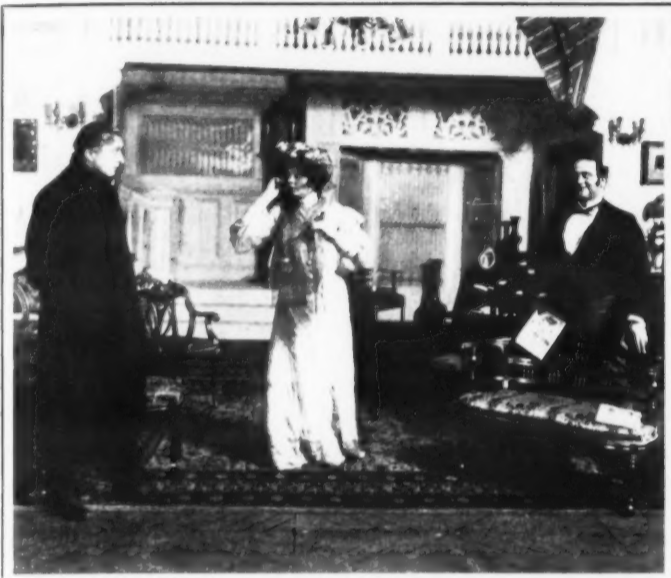
HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE restores strength, quiets the nerves, induces restful sleep. A most reliable constitutional tonic. Its benefits are lasting.

Raw Cream

is inferior to Borden's Peerless Brand Evaporated Cream in richness and delicacy of flavor. Peerless Cream is superior as a cream for cereals, coffee, tea, chocolate, and general household cooking. It is the result of fifty years' experience with the milk problem.



SCENE FROM "STROLLING PLAYERS," THE DRAMATIC VERSION OF "I PAGLIACCI," AS PRESENTED BY FRANK KEENAN'S EXCELLENT COMPANY AT THE BERKELEY LYCEUM.—PLAYERS ARE :
1. LOWELL SHERMAN. 2. ELEANOR ELKINS. 3. CHARLES MASON. 4. MRS. FRANCIS JAMES OAKES 5. MR. KEFNAN. 6. W. S. HART. 7. GRACE FILKINS.—*White.*



FRANK WORTHING, CARY HASTINGS, AND THOMAS A. WISE IN THE LAUGHABLE FARCE, "MRS. TEMPLE'S TELEGRAM," AT THE MADISON SQUARE.—*Byron.*



JULIE HERNE,
Whose promising play, "Richter's Wife," was recently produced at special matinees at the Manhattan.
Koe Kwood.



CHRYSTAL HERNE,
Who appeared with her sister in "Richter's Wife."
Otto Sarony Co.



WILLIAM EVANS, JENNIE A. EUSTACE, AND DIGBY BELL IN THE SECOND ACT OF THE SUCCESSFUL "EDUCATION OF MR. PIPP," AT THE LIBERTY.—*Hall.*



WRIGHT LORIMER
In his revival of "The Shepherd King," at the New York.—*Gilbert & Bacon.*



MASTER GABRIEL (IN CENTRE) AS "BUSTER BROWN" TELLING A FEW OF HIS LATEST "RESOLUTIONS" IN THE POPULAR MUSICAL COMEDY, "BUSTER BROWN," AT THE MAJESTIC.—*White.*



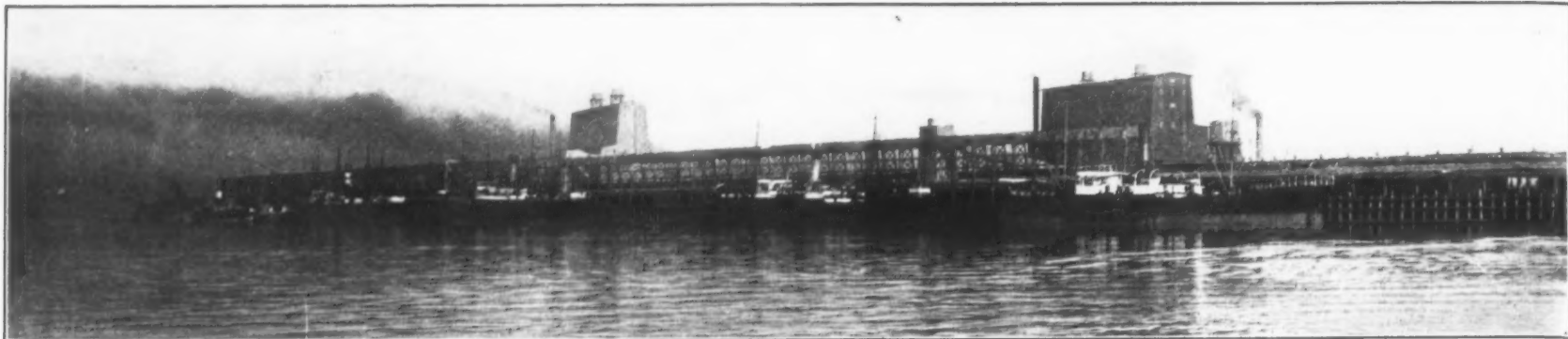
WALTER PERKINS
In "Who Goes There?" the amusing farce at the Princess.—*Hall.*



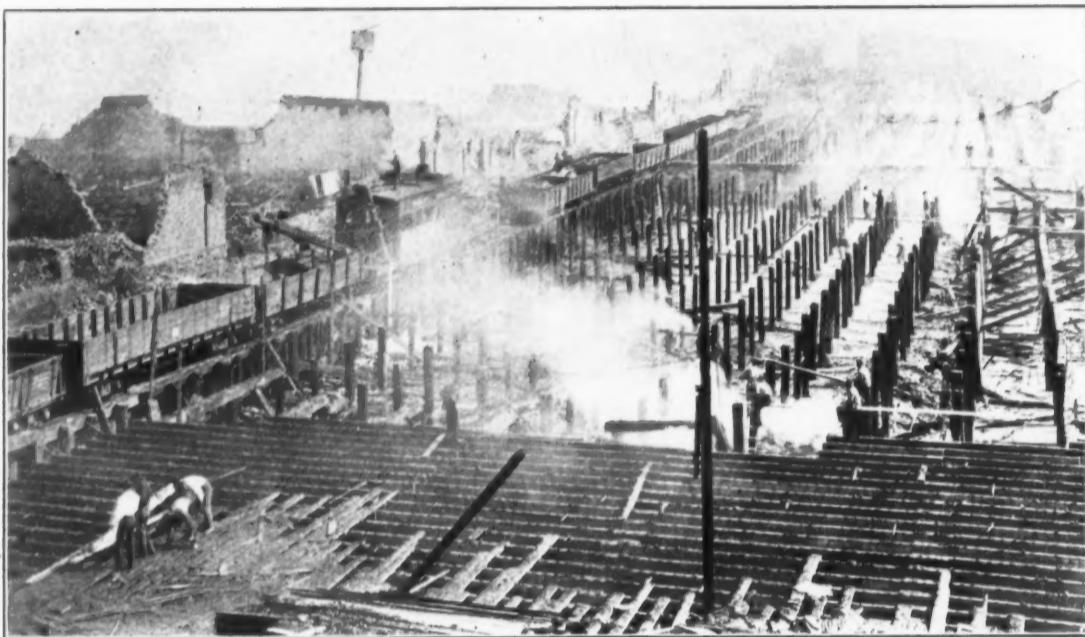
SCENE FROM THE GIBSON PLAY, "THE EDUCATION OF MR. PIPP," AT THE LIBERTY.—FROM THE LEFT: MARION DRAUGHN, JANET BEECHER, ROBERT WARWICK, KATE DENIN WILSON, DIGBY BELL, AND JENNIE EUSTACE.—*Hall.*

SPRING SUCCESSES IN THE NEW YORK THEATRES.

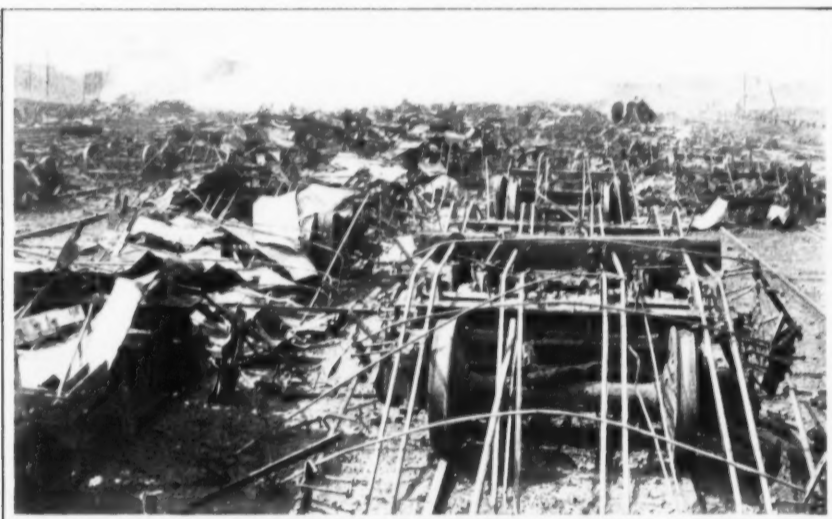
PLAYS, DRAMATIC AND FARCICAL, WHICH ARE HOLDING THE ATTENTION OF THE AMUSEMENT-SEEKING PUBLIC.



FINE AND EXTENSIVE DOCKS PRIOR TO THE CONFLAGRATION.



REMAINS OF THE GREAT WHARVES—SECTION OF PILING IN FOREGROUND THE ONLY ONE THAT CAN BE RE-USED.



MANY ACRES OF DEBRIS IN THE DISTRICT WHICH WAS SWEEPED BY THE FIRE.



RUINS OF WHARF SHEDS (AT LEFT) AND OF BIG WAREHOUSES (AT RIGHT), WHOSE FIRE-WALLS WERE NO PROTECTION.

WATER FRONT OF NEW ORLEANS RAVAGED BY A \$5,000,000 FIRE.

STUYVESANT DOCKS, VAST FREIGHT TERMINAL OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD (INCLUDING A DOZEN SQUARES OF WHARVES, WAREHOUSES, ELEVATORS, CARS, AND IMMENSE QUANTITIES OF FREIGHT) WIPED OUT BY UNCONTROLLABLE FLAMES.—Photographed by John N. Tennison.

JASPER'S HINTS TO MONEY-MAKERS

[NOTICE—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, four dollars per annum, or two dollars for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answers by mail or telegraph. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.]

BEWARE of the pitfalls! It was not very long ago that one "Joe" Hoadley rose upon the horizon of Wall Street with a so-called International Power Company, the price of which, from modest figures, rapidly was "washed" toward nearly 200. Nobody seemed to know what it was, excepting that it was Hoadley's. Prodigious dividends were declared, a number of financial writers were subsidized, and the public were told to "get aboard." Then, suddenly, in the course of a single day or two, the bottom fell out of the International Power, and, from nearly \$200, the shares fell to about \$50. Suits were brought against "Joe" Hoadley, and some, I believe, are still pending. These revealed that he and his associates had been en-

gaged in the delightful task of boosting the shares of the International Power Company, and that Hoadley got out a little ahead of the rest of the crowd, and apparently with a good share of the profits.

This was not so long ago but that every one ought to be able to remember it. Yet I was amazed recently to find reputable daily newspapers printing in their news and in their financial columns interesting stories to the effect that the famous Hoadley was engaged in the task of putting together vast iron and steel properties in the South, with a view either to selling to the Steel Trust or competing with the latter. Some of these stories, to my practiced eye, bore the ear-marks of paid advertisements, though there was nothing which would give an intimation of that fact to the general reading public. It hardly seemed possible that any one would pay attention to what Hoadley might be doing in Wall Street, but, as I have remarked many times before, the people have very short memories, and the crop of fools is eternal. The Lawson episode proves the case. On the talk of a merger (by Hoadley and some other gentlemen) of the

Tenn. Coal and Iron, Sloss-Sheffield, Republic Iron and Steel, and minor iron corporations, the shares of some of these were advanced with such rapidity that it took away the breath of their holders. Those who happened to own these stocks and who sold them at a good profit were wise. Nothing has been added to their value by Hoadley's connection with them, and not much will be added to their value, even if the rumored combination is put through. An alliance with the Steel Trust, under an agreement for the maintenance of prices of iron and steel at remunerative figures, would have an element of business in it, but I think the time is a good way off when Mr. Morgan will associate himself with Joe Hoadley. What the former thought of Mr. Gates, who is talked of as one of Hoadley's partners in his latest deal, was revealed in court not very long ago.

I speak of the Hoadley flurry to indicate one of the dangers of Wall Street. When such incidents as the rise and fall of International Power, and the manipulation of the Southern steel corporations can occur, there must be danger for the speculator and the investor, and these are not the only ones he must meet.

The great bankers who control the lending of money may at any time change their attitude and may favor a decline rather than an advance in stocks. They may do this because they have sold out their holdings, or they may do it to punish such men as Hoadley and other intruders of his class for their rashness. The money situation I have long believed must become a more important factor in the market before many months. The abnormal cheapness of money must have its end and, unless the reserves of the New York City banks (which have recently fallen to the lowest on record in fifteen years) are materially strengthened, and unless the enormous loans of the associated banks of New York City, now at the unprecedented figures of over \$1,130,000,000, are reduced, the banks, as a conservative measure, must take action to protect their interests. If Russia, as seems probable, insists on continuing the war, it must have money. Japan is already proposing a fourth domestic loan of \$100,000,000, and is offering a seven-year six per cent. bond at 90. Does this look like plenty of money at low rates and a cessation of exports of gold?

Continued on page 259.

FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE.

Spencer Trask & Co.

Capital is attracted to good bonds because of the ample security afforded, and because it has been demonstrated that there is no better form of investment.

Send for our bond circular.

William & Pine Sts., New York.

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

Stocks—Bonds—Grain—Cotton

JOHN M. SHAW A. DAVIDSON
Member New York Stock Exchange
New York Produce Exchange

JOHN M. SHAW & CO.

STOCK BROKERS

30 Broad Street
New York City

SAFETY AND

INCOME

No. 3

Pittsburgh Securities recommended for conservative investors desiring safety and a living income.

Manufacturers Light and Heat Co., 6% serial bonds.
American Sewer Pipe, 20 year 6% bonds.
Union Switch and Signal, 8% stock par \$50, selling about \$88.
Pittsburgh and Allegheny Telephone, 5% bonds, selling under par.
Westinghouse Electric, 10% stock par \$50, selling about \$90.
Harbison & Walker, 6%, preferred stock.

and others equally good—all selling regularly on the Pittsburgh Stock Exchange and perfectly safe conservative investments.

Write for Detailed Description.

ROBERT C. HALL

Member Pittsburgh Stock Exchange,

240 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh

Reference—Any bank or banker in Pittsburgh.

WE OFFER THE FOLLOWING

Safe Investments

B. & O., Cleve. Ter. & Valley 1st Mfg. Gold 4s, yielding 4%
So. Indiana Railway 1st Mortgage Gold 4s, yielding 4.25%
Gal., H. & San Antonio 1st Mortgage Gold 6s, yielding 4%
(Eastern Division).
Gal., H. & San Antonio 1st Mortgage Gold 5s, yielding 4.15%
(Mexican and Pac. Extension).

Full description will be sent regarding the above and any other bonds on request.

Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check. Government and other high grade bonds bought and sold.

Edey, Brown & Sanderson

Members New York Stock Exchange

2 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

Edward E. Epps & Co.

Investment Securities

11

Specialists in Mergenthaler-Horton Basket

Machine Stock and other Industrial

Stocks and Bonds

Correspondence Solicited

11-19 William Street, New York

Six Months Free.

THE MINING HERALD. Leading mining and metal paper, giving valuable information on mining and oil industries, principal companies, best dividend-paying stocks, and showing how immense profits may be made on absolutely safe investments. Write for it today. A. L. WISNER & CO., 32 Broadway, New York.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

Continued from page 258.

Is the deficit in our treasury at Washington to be regarded as of no account? Is no halt to be called on the growing extravagance of our people, the disposition to borrow, to speculate, to gamble, and to take desperate chances in a stock market that is approaching the high level of the boom of four years ago? There are those who are still missing the chances of getting in on every rise, and who would rather miss a chance of a gain than to take the chance of a heavy loss. There are those who think that this market must react considerably before it will be on a plane from which another bull movement can properly start. And those who hold this opinion think that this reaction is as likely as anything to happen before the flowers bloom in spring.

"L." Brooklyn, N. Y.: Not an investment on which you could realize quickly in case of an emergency. It is not dealt in on the exchanges.

"L. E." New York: I understand that on account of opposition to the proposed plan for dissolution the Lude company was continued with a renewed board of directors at the recent meeting.

"N." Cincinnati: Detroit United Railroad sold last year around 60 and up to 73 3/4. It has shown considerable strength this year, on reports, not officially given out, however, of increased dividends.

"Tick." Fall River: Until the reason for the persistent advance of U. P. is disclosed, no one can tell how much higher the shares may be put. It might be well to be a little patient unless your profit is entirely satisfactory. If the proceeds were placed in Southern Pacific preferred I think you would get good returns if patient.

"D." Bradock, Penn.: Is it necessary for me to say more than that the concern to which you allude promises to pay 150 per cent. on deposits? Is it possible for any reasonable man to believe that if this can be safely done by a broker he will not do it for himself rather than for other people? Beware of the get-rich-quick schemes.

"Foot." New York: 1. Canadian Pacific runs through a rapidly developing territory and ought to have permanent value, even though there is danger of competition from parallel lines. 2. At present prices I would rather have Southern Pacific preferred. 3. Or Soo preferred. 4. No; not as compared with the selling price of other stocks of its class.

"Diamond": 1. The quiet tip of a rise in Rock Island common has been given out on the Street several times. If the speculative crowd behind this stock ever take it up and push it, as they promise to do, it will give as good an opportunity for a turn as any of the cheaper stocks, but it is very much of a gamble. 2. Note weekly suggestions. Conditions constantly changing.

"Rex": I would rather have the Tol. St. L. and W. bonds than St. L. and Southwestern preferred, because the bonds pay their way, while the stock pays no dividends as yet. I do not say, however, that a speculative movement might not carry the stock forward much more quickly than the bonds. The market is entitled to a reaction, and bonds would feel this less than speculative stocks.

"S." New York: 1. The collateral trust bonds of the American Ice Co. are secured by the deposit of stocks and bonds of auxiliary companies as collateral. The new 6 per cent. debentures, I understand, are to be secured by all the property of the company. I regard them as reasonably sure of their interest. 2. As soon as the plan of reorganization is declared effective the certificates will be issued, and as they are already quoted on the curb there is no doubt that you can find a ready market.

"S." Stamford, Conn.: 1. The U. S. Mining Company has a very heavy capitalization, amounting to \$21,500,000, par value \$25, and more than half issued. It has also \$600,000 bonds. The property is extensive, the ore largely low grade, but the rise in copper adds materially to its revenues. It has sold this year as low as 21, and more recently has approximated 25. It is a fair speculation. 2. A revival in ocean freights, which is anticipated this year, would be helpful to Int. Mer. Marine, but thus far very little is being earned on the stock.

"F." Worcester: 1. I have repeatedly called attention to the fact that American Maltng preferred had an apparent book value of about 40, and therefore looked like a very fair speculation. There have been evidences of its accumulation by a pool connected with a certain New York bank, and when this pool has absorbed the floating stock I look for an advance. 2. It sold last year as low as 16 and as high as 29, and this year has sold as low as 23 1/2. One might buy at present prices and even up to a decline. 3. Members of the Consolidated Exchange, but no rating available.

"B." New York: 1. A dividend on Tenn. Coal and Iron of 4 per cent. is talked of by insiders, and on this they are predicting an advance, in spite of the fact that it sold last year as low as 32 and this year as low as 68. Around par, therefore, it does not look over-attractive, excepting that the stock has been made somewhat scarcer by the recent heavy purchases for control. These conditions favor an upward movement. 2. American Sugar is too close a proposition for any one to safely advise on. 3. Amalgamated seems to be strongly sustained and apparently offers opportunities for a turn on every reaction.

"Inquisitive." N. Y.: 1. I have been unable to get a satisfactory report of the operations of the London Underground Electric. The bonds, embracing a profit-sharing right and netting 5 per cent., ought to sell much higher, if they are first class. Englishmen are in the market always for first-class 5 per cent. loans at par. 2. It is the general belief that, in order to give standing to the new Atchison convertible bonds the price of the stock will be pushed to and maintained at par if possible. Hence, unless there is a general collapse in values, short sales might be risky. The market is entitled to a reaction.

"Subscriber." Rutland: 1. The fact that Mr. Morgan has asked for an extension of the Int. Mer. Marine syndicate for another year indicates that better prices may be expected if the market can stand for it in the face of the general depression in the shipping interest. 2. It looks as if Havana Tobacco were being accumulated by those who know its

STOP!

Throwing your money away on wildcat speculations. Invest in a safe 12 per cent. dividend payer. Paid better than that in 1904. Pays 3 per cent. quarterly, with additional dividend earned by December 1. Next dividend March 31, when price advances. Our booklet, "Success, How to Attain It," FREE. 100 shares Wellington Association and 1000 shares Goldfield for \$100. Payable \$5 a month if desired. Will cost you much more after March 31. Why risk your money when you can get a safe dividend payer and a splendid speculative investment at the price of one. Best bank reference. Last notice. Write to-day.

The Wellington Association, Boulder, Colo.

value. As there is only \$5,000,000 of the preferred, as against \$20,000,000 of the common, the former looks the safer, considering the small difference in the respective prices of the two. 3. But for the growing distrust of the man at the head of the steel company to which you refer, the stock would be favorably regarded.

"Cut Rate." Cohoes, N. Y.: Allen McGraw & Co., 24 Broad Street, and Edward E. Epps & Co., 15 William Street, both deal in the Mergenthaler-Horton stock, and are reputable houses. The "cut-rate" broker you mention probably would immediately sell the stock he accepts as margin and refuse to return it, claiming he had never received it. Such methods are not uncommon with a certain class of Wall Street grafters.

"M." Cincinnati: 1. I always believe in taking a profit, but I do not say that eventually you may not get a higher figure for your Railway Steel Spring. 2. Increased dividends do not always mean a strong advance in an industrial common stock. Distillers, for instance, pays 4 per cent., and has not yet been able to reach 40 this year, although it sold at 40 1/2 last year. National Biscuit common, paying only 4 per cent., has touched 60. The continuance of dividends is an essential fact that must be considered. Railway Steel Spring is meeting new competition, but so is National Biscuit, yet the latter has a better record as a dividend-payer.

"J. M. W." New York: 1. I advised the purchase of Manhattan El. around 140. It is now about as high as a guaranteed stock of its character should be, except for the possibilities of rights. It is the belief that these will be extended, but nothing official has been given out. If they should be, the stock would sell higher. A better speculation and investment at this time, I believe, is Southern Pacific preferred, which also pays 7 per cent., but the buyer must have a little patience. When S. P. begins to climb everybody will want it, and I will be asked if it is a purchase if it should touch 150. 2. The Kas. City Southern 3s are quite attractive. I recommended them under 70, and they have since had a considerable advance. I prefer them to the M. O. P. new 4s.

"Y." Brooklyn: 1. I would not make the deposit of the bonds until toward the last. Something may turn up to the advantage of the bondholders, meanwhile. Nothing is in sight just now. 2. I have no connection with any broker or any brokerage business of any kind. 3. Any broker on the New York Stock Exchange will buy securities sold on any other exchange. The Baltimore railway incomes advanced to over 6% after my statement was made. 4. The advance in Republic Iron and Steel common certainly has not been justified, and around 30 it would not be as cheap as Greene Con. Copper, paying 5% dividends, or Texas Pacific and other railway shares of that class. Bear in mind that Republic Steel preferred is in arrears on its dividends and that \$10,000,000 of bonds have been put ahead of the preferred. The chances of the common are therefore rather small, as far as dividends are concerned.

Continued on page 260.

DIAMONDS ON CREDIT

YOU can wear a fine diamond. The LOFTIS SYSTEM makes it very easy to do so. Send for our 1905 Catalogue and make a selection from the thousands of beautiful pieces in Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry Illustrated. We send your selection subject to approval, and you are under no obligation to buy unless you wish to do so. We also pay all express charges, so there is no expense whatever to you. If you like what we send and want to keep it, you may do so by paying one-fifth of the price. The balance you may send to us in eight equal monthly payments. Any honest person's credit is good on our easy payment plan. We give a written and signed guarantee with every diamond, attesting its quality and value. We are the largest retailers of diamonds in the world, and the only Diamond Cutters in the world selling at retail. Our goods (DIAMONDS, WATCHES and JEWELRY) carried off the honors at the Saint Louis Exposition, and were given the highest award—the GOLD MEDAL. Please write to-day for Catalogue. Satisfaction absolutely guaranteed.

Loftis Bros. & Co. (Est. 1858)

Diamond Merchants, Jewelers and Opticians.

Dept. C 16, 92 to 98 State St., Chicago, Ill.

GOLDFIELD 2 FOR 1

Stock in two great Goldfield companies at price of one. Special limited offer. Struck rich ore. Whole story free. Mansford F. Butler, Sec'y, 540 Mack Block, Denver, Colo.

Too young to do anything; too old to do anything. The time between is very short. Capitalize it by a policy in the

PENN MUTUAL LIFE,
921-3-5 Chestnut St., Philada.

AMERICAN ICE COMPANY

To the Holders of Preferred and Common Stock:

Upwards of a majority of each class of shares of the outstanding stock of the Company having been deposited under the proposed Plan, for exchange for the stock of the American Ice Securities Company on the terms prescribed by the Plan, and it having been represented to the Committee that the stock is widely scattered and that a large number of the stockholders who have not yet deposited are desirous of so doing, the time within which certificates of stock may be deposited is hereby extended until and including MARCH 22d, 1905.

Holders of stock certificates as yet undeposited are invited to deposit the same, endorsed in blank, with KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, NO. 66 BROADWAY, New York City, NOT LATER THAN MARCH 22d, 1905, after which date the Committee reserves the right to refuse to receive such deposits or to accept the same on such terms as the Committee may decide to impose.

JOHN E. BORNE, CHAIRMAN,
WILLIAM LANMAN BULL,
FREDERICK L. ELDRIDGE,
GEORGE R. SHEDDEN,
OAKLEIGH THORNE,
COMMITTEE.

R. L. CERERO,
SECRETARY, 66 BROADWAY, N. Y.

SAMUEL UNTERMYER,
COUNSEL.

IF YOU WANT CASH FOR YOUR FARM, HOME OR BUSINESS I CAN GET IT No Matter Where Your Property Is Located Or What It Is Worth I did not have the ability and facilities for promptly disposing of your property at a good price, I could not afford to spend \$100,000 a year in advertising that I can do so. My office is a veritable clearing house for real estate and properties of all kinds, and my whole energies are centered on finding people who want cash for their real estate, or real estate for their cash. And I do find them. My advertising each month brings me hundreds of inquiries from people who want to buy and sell. In the average business day I sell more properties than many real estate brokers sell in six months. But before I can sell properties I must list them. I want to list yours and sell it. If you want to sell any kind of real estate in any part of the country, send me a brief description, including your lowest cash price. If you want to buy, tell me your requirements. Upon receipt of the necessary information I will write you fully and frankly, stating just what I can do for you and how and why I can do it. W. M. OSTRANDER, 429 North American Bldg., Philadelphia

CROOKED SPINES MADE STRAIGHT

If you are suffering from any form of spinal trouble you can be relieved in your own home without pain or discomfort. A wonderful anatomical appliance has been invented by a man who cured himself of Spinal Curvature. Its results are marvelous. It is nature's own method. The scientific and medical world is amazed at the work being effected. Noted physicians in prominent medical institutions and in private practice are endorsing it. The Sheldon Method relieves the pressure at the affected parts of the spine, the whole spine is invigorated and strengthened, all soreness is taken out of the back, the cartilage between the vertebrae is made to expand, the contracted muscles are relaxed and the spine is straightened. There is bright hope for you, no matter how long you have suffered. The appliances are being sent all over the world. Each one is made to order from individual measurements and fits perfectly. There is positively no inconvenience in wearing. We guarantee satisfaction, or refund your money at the end of thirty days' trial. Write for our new book giving full information and references. PHILIP BURT MFG. CO., 234 Third Street, Jamestown, N. Y.

The Best Way



What do we know without trial

Hunter Baltimore Rye

The perfect Whiskey has stood every test. Between good and bad, trial is the test and taste the umpire.

It is particularly recommended to women because of its age and excellence.

Sold at all first-class cafes and by jobbers.
WM. LANAHAN & SON, Baltimore, Md.

Select CLUB COCKTAILS as you do your wines—for their exclusive flavor, perfection of blend and unvarying excellence. Only one brand—CLUB, the original. Seven kinds—Manhattan, Martini, Vermouth, Whiskey, Holland Gin, Tom Gin and York.

G. F. HEUBLEIN & BRO., Sole Proprietors
HARTFORD NEW YORK LONDON

POPE

Chain
Chainless
and
Motor

BICYCLES

For 27 Years

we have been in the field and our name plates stand for superior quality; dealers prefer to handle and riders like to use wheels that are backed by years of successful manufacturing experience.

Bicycles of All Grades and at Various Prices

\$22.50 to \$100.00.

A complete line of juveniles.

Columbia	Cleveland
Tribune	Crawford

POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.

Rambler	Crescent
Monarch	Imperial

POPE MFG. CO., Chicago, Ill.

Address Dept. B for catalogues.

ARE YOUR LEGS STRAIGHT?



If not, we will send you full instructions to quickly make them appear straight, trim and stylish. No inconvenience, no exposure. No simple wonder someone didn't think of it before. *Illustration of a person's legs in a brace.* Restores to the full natural appearance of the strong and well trained leg. *Health Culture.* Endorsed and used by men of fashion everywhere. Write for Photo-illustrated book and testimonials, sent entirely free under plain letter seal.

THE ALISON CO., Desk F6, Buffalo, N. Y.



Too Fat

Don't ruin your stomach with a lot of useless drugs. Our method is perfectly safe, natural and scientific. It strengthens the heart, allows you to breathe easily and takes off Double Chin, Big Stomach, Fat Hips, etc. Send your name and address to the Hall Chemical Co., 275 Hall Building, St. Louis, Mo., for Free Trial Treatment. No starving. No sickness. It reduces weight from 5 to 10 lbs. a month, and is perfectly harmless.

Advertise in Leslie's Weekly

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 259.

"A. A." New York: 1. I do not advise the purchase of anything in such a market on a narrow margin. 2. Little choice between the three. 3. Do not be in a hurry.

"W." E. Sherbrooke, Quebec: The wonderful motor which is to revolutionize the world's power seems to be operating just now principally to attract money out of the pockets of the gullible. I advise you to leave it severely alone.

"M." Bath, Me.: On the face of things I would not join in the proposed reorganization of the Cramp Steel Company, but would unite in the effort of the stockholders' committee to straighten out what seems to be a very bad mess.

"S. S." New York: 1. The break in Kas. City and Southern 3s came, I am told, as the result of the liquidation of a considerable amount of the bonds by a party who was obliged to protect speculative interests in Wall Street. 2. Nothing reliable obtainable.

"G. W." Milwaukee: I have received your proxy for the Corn Products annual meeting on March 28th and will endeavor to have it utilized. It would be well if every stockholder dissatisfied with the speculative character of the management would make it his business to attend.

"W." Hammond, Ind.: 1. Dividends on Greene Copper are paid at the rate of 40 cents a share every two months. This would be 10 per cent. on the stock if it sold at 24, a little less of course at 28. 2. Greene Copper is the only one on your list of cheap stocks that pays dividends. Next to it, American Malt-Nutrine has my preference, as things are now.

"M." Cincinnati: The earnings of American Steel Foundry show a decided improvement, and this, no doubt, has accounted for the rapid advance in the stock. If the improvement in the iron industry has a permanent character—and some are beginning to question this fact—Steel Foundries will enjoy the benefit. The preferred, promising a dividend, looks the more attractive.

"M. B." New York: 1. If I were a young man just starting to save, and had accumulated only fifty dollars, I would put it in a first-class savings bank and leave it there at 4 per cent. I certainly would not be tempted by any of the get-rich-quick schemes offering such attractive propositions to newcomers in Wall Street. 2. Never heard of it, and it is not in the Wall Street line.

"X. X." Norwich, Conn.: 1. The agreement to increase ocean passenger rates, recently reported, is expected to be helpful to the earnings of Int. Mer. Marine. 2. The shares of United Railways of Baltimore have almost doubled in value from the low price of a few months ago. The par of the stock is only 50. 3. The par of Philadelphia Rapid Transit is 50. It does not pay dividends and is subject to assessment.

"C." Cleveland: Mass. Copper has shown a decided advance from its lowest price this year of 9 1/4, and Michigan, which has also been active and advancing, has commanded considerable attention. Because of their low prices, many think they offer a fair speculation, but there is nothing particularly promising in them unless copper stocks generally show greater strength, and the recent tendency of the Boston market has been rather conservative.

"H." Troy, N. Y.: National Enameling common sold as low as 14 last year and this year down to 18 1/2. The lowest range of the preferred last year was 75. The dividends on the preferred have been regularly paid, but on the common of late only one-half, instead of one, per cent. quarterly has been declared. The common stock largely represents water, but the earnings are good and insiders are talking of higher prices. It is a close corporation, and the future payment of dividends depends upon a few of the directors who control the situation and who appear to be averse to taking the public into their confidence.

"E. B." Lee, Mass.: 1. U. S. Leather preferred is more likely to show strength than weakness, in view of the fact that the Armour combine is likely to pick it up so as to gather it all in and have it out of the way of the reorganization plan. A general break in the market would no doubt affect Leather in common with all other stocks, and many believe that a reaction is due, but this is a matter on which you can speculate as well as any one else. 2. Pacific Mail sold last year as low as 24 and as high as 55. A year ago its price was 25 1/2. Control is owned by the Southern Pacific, and some believe that dividends could be declared and that the Southern Pacific may need the money, but no official advice to that effect have been given out. 3. Note weekly suggestions.

"J. E. N." Virginia: 1. I would not be in a hurry to sell my Atchison rights. You may get a little more later on. 2. Erie first preferred, paying 4 per cent. dividends, is likely to sell higher unless the entire market seriously reacts. 3. Yes, for the book value is said to be 40. Of course it is speculative. 4. I still think well of Lake Superior shares, provided of course the upward tendency in the iron industry does not have a relapse. 5. Pittsburgh Coal is strong because of the general revival in the iron and coal trade. The company has a heavy bonded debt which has been largely increased of late. 6. If the statements made as to the extent and richness of the Greene Copper Company's possessions are justified, and they are given out officially to the stockholders, it is one of the greatest properties of the kind in the world. Of course all mining propositions must be more or less speculative.

"X. Y. Z." Newark, N. J.: 1. The Japanese 6s around par are attractive to those who believe that the Japs will either win or force a compromise. If Russia were free from internal troubles and were able, with her enormous resources, to continue the war indefinitely, she might wear out Japan. You can speculate on these chances as well as I. If Japan should lose and be compelled to pay a heavy war indemnity, it might be obliged to scale down the heavy interest charges on its bonds. 2. The annual report of Railway Steel Spring showed over \$2,000,000 cash on hand, or about half a million more than a year ago, but the net earnings of the year were only a little over a million dollars, and half of the dividend on the common was paid from the surplus. This is not as good a showing as I have been led to anticipate, and justifies the reports that I have heard regarding the increasing competition the company is meeting. I would not sacrifice my shares at a loss. 3. Southern Railway preferred pays 5 per cent. and looks like a fairly good investment at prevailing prices. Southern Pacific preferred will net you over 5 per cent. on par, and I think some day will sell considerably higher if projected plans are carried out.

Continued on page 261.

Stop Hair Falling Out!

"Money-Back" Hair Tonic will positively prevent baldness, cure scalp diseases, eradicate dandruff, or Costs You Nothing. Strictly vegetable ingredients; highly curative. A product of the Indian plains—will make your hair grow like an Indian's; as silken and glossy as a child's. No toilet table complete without it. Don't delay in sending—remember our guarantee. Instructions for Massaging Scalp, etc., Free. Write at once.

MONEY-BACK CO., 1625 CHAMPA ST., DENVER, COLO.

PHOTOS

FROM LIFE for lovers of beauty and chic. Illustrated catalogue with forty-eight samples and three fine cabinets or stereos, all exquisitely finished French work, \$1.00, greenback. Fine assortments, \$2, \$3 and \$5. State wishes. Full Satisfaction Guaranteed.

R. GENNET, 89 S. FBG St. MARTIN, PARIS, FRANCE

Unparalleled Achievement!

Importations in 1904 of

G. H. MUMM & Co.'s
CHAMPAGNE

131,330 CASES

The **GREATEST** quantity ever imported by any brand in the history of the Champagne trade.

Regarding Champagne Importations in 1904, Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular of Jan. 10, 1905, says:

"Messrs. Fredk. de Bary & Co. brought over last year to this side of the water a greater number of cases of Champagne than has ever hitherto been known, and these importations speak in the strongest terms of the great popular esteem in which G. H. MUMM & CO.'S Champagne is held on this continent."

Malt-Nutrine

Stimulates
Invigorates
Nourishes
—naturally

Malt-Nutrine

is rich in the nourishing—blood, bone and tissue-forming—principals of Food.

It will revive your wearied Nerves and Body, and make you feel fresh and vigorous. A wine glass full with meals and upon retining or oftener if required.

You'll notice the improvement almost immediately.

Malt-Nutrine is non-intoxicating.

Sold by all druggists and grocers.

Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, St. Louis, U.S.A.



A Dutch Character Bald Wig, Black, Gray or Blonde, 50c. Chin Beard, 15c. Glatze Wax Nose, 15c. Joining Paste, 15c. Grease Paint, 25c. Earline Outline \$1.00, postpaid. Send 2c. stamp for "Art of Making Up," and catalogue of Plays, Wigs, etc.

F. TRADEMORE CO., Toledo, Ohio

FOR MEN OF BRAINS
Cortez CIGARS
MADE AT KEY WEST

Ball-Pointed Pens

(H. HEWITT'S PATENT.)



Suitable for writing in every position; glide over any paper; never scratch or spurt.

Made in England of the finest Sheffield rolled steel, BALL-POINTED pens are more durable, and are ahead of all others.

FOR EASY WRITING.

Buy an assorted sample box of 24 pens for 25 cts., and choose a pen to suit your hand. Having found one, stick to it!

POST FREE FROM

H. BAINBRIDGE & CO., 99 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK or any Stationery Store.

68-Page Book and Trial Free

**Cures Uric Acid Diseases—
Kidneys, Bladder,
Rheumatism**

**Free Treatment Proves the Cure; Free Il-
lustrated Book Tells all About It—
Send for Them Both To-day.**

To Readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY: If you or anyone you know is suffering from a disease of the kidneys, the bladder, or any form of rheumatism, you are urgently invited to send name and address to get a free trial treatment of a wonderful non-alcoholic discovery by the celebrated French-American specialist, Dr.

**Kidney Disease
Bladder Trouble
Rheumatism**



Are you in the grip of a Uric Acid Disease? This will cure you; prove it free.

Edwin Turnock, by which you can cure yourself of any Uric Acid disease in a short time in your own home and save the necessity of an operation and the expense of doctors and druggists. It is not a cure-all but a specific cure for uric acid diseases, so send for it if you have a uric acid affliction like Bright's disease, diabetes, dropsy, gravel, weak back, stone in the bladder, enlarged prostate, frequent desire to urinate, pains in the back, legs, sides and over the kidneys, swelling of the feet and ankles, retention of urine, wetting the bed, or such rheumatic affection as chronic, muscular or inflammatory rheumatism, sciatica, rheumatic neuralgia, lumbago, gout, etc. It will promptly remove every trace of uric acid poison and its complications, stop all rheumatic aches, pains and swellings, strengthen the kidneys and the bladder so that they will become normal again, and so revitalize and build up the entire constitution as to make you feel as healthy and strong as in your prime.

It did this for legions of others, among them such well-known persons as Mrs. L. Clark, Chandler, Texas; G. G. Rector, Marshall, N. C.; Mrs. Mack Deveau, Noank, Conn.; Archibald Ritchie, Mt. Forrest, Ont., Can.; Mrs. C. H. Sweetland, Hamburg, Iowa; Ph. J. Brown, Kalspell, Mont., and it will surely do it for you. Write to the Turnock Medical Co., 254 Bush Temple, Chicago, Ill., and since every free treatment is accompanied by a 68-page illustrated book going fully into all the details, it behooves you to send your name and address promptly for these free offerings. Do so to-day sure, for you cannot justly say you are incurable until you have tried this really remarkable treatment, and as neither money nor even stamps are asked for, you should certainly make a free test of it at once.

**BOND & LILLARD
WHISKEY
AWARDED
GRAND PRIZE St. Louis, 1904.**

**THE
SEABOARD
FLORIDA
LIMITED**

and two other high-
class trains offer
exceptional traveling
advantages to those
going south.



For resort booklets address W. E. CONK-
LYN, G. E. P. A., Seaboard Air Line
Railway 1183 Broadway, New York.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 260.

"M." Montpelier, Vt.: I do not regard the bonds to which you refer as of particular merit. Note weekly suggestions.

"Notnac": Yes; Edey, Brown & Sanderson, 2 Wall St., are members of the Stock Exchange in excellent standing.

"G." West Orange: 1. I would not sacrifice my U. P. at a loss. 2. The assets will belong to the company, and thus only indirectly to the stockholders.

"M." Bath, Me.: Why not ask the officers what answer they have to make to the charge of the protective committee? Very little about the stock or its affairs is known on Wall Street, as it is not listed nor dealt in even on the curb. I accept no fees.

"A. W." New York: Both are said by those who know all about them to be doing a remarkably good business, and Smelters especially is spoken of as bound for higher figures. It has not been on the dividend-paying list long enough to make it an investment, and the reports of its earnings are not as complete as they should be. The business is highly over-capitalized.

"T. O." Rochester: 1. The bonds recommended by Edey, Brown & Sanderson, members of the Stock Exchange, 2 Wall Street, New York, will all yield you 4 per cent or better. One of the best on the list is the B. and O. Clev. Ter. and Valley first 4s. 2. Spencer Trask & Co., William and Pine streets; John M. Shaw & Co., 30 Broad Street, and Edey, Brown & Sanderson are all members of the Stock Exchange in excellent standing. 3. Any of these firms will buy stocks on the curb also.

"K. J. R." Canada: 1. Bay State Gas is purely a gamble, as you say. Some day it may have another upward movement and then you can get out, perhaps with a profit. 2. Yes; be patient. 3. Not at present. 4. The tip on B. R. T. has been circulated for six months. Some of the heaviest holders are also identified with the Metropolitan system, and if the latter succeeds in getting a profitable subway franchise B. R. T. will, no doubt, share in the good fortune. On its earnings B. R. T. is selling for all it is worth.

"Son," Niagara Falls: 1. Erie first preferred is not, strictly speaking, an investment stock, but it has merit because the issue is not large and the earnings more than provide for the 4 per cent. dividends. The shameful manner in which reports were circulated, some little time ago, apparently from the inside, that these dividends would be jeopardized, led a great many holders to sell at a sacrifice. 2. The exchange might prove profitable, though I advised the purchase of Erie first preferred at much lower figures. 3. Southern Pacific preferred. 4. American Woolen common sold last year as low as 10 and this year at 20 1/2. There has been talk of dividends. Whether this is talk or not, I do not know.

"Steel": 1. I doubt if Missouri Pacific is earning 10 per cent. There was a time when this was one of the most active of the speculative stocks, and many have been expecting a revival of interest in it. It is said that the Gould interests are awaiting a final settlement of the Northern Securities litigation, and that if it is favorable to their plans they will make a gigantic combination of the Gould roads on a basis helpful to all. 2. Higher prices for B. and O. have generally been expected and I would not be in haste to sell. 3. Norfolk and Western's last semi-annual dividend was 1 1/2 per cent, and a year ago it closed around 55. Even on a 4 per cent. basis it is quite high enough, and a 5 per cent. dividend would not be justified at this time by a conservative management.

NEW YORK, March 9th, 1905.

JASPER.

**The Nickel Plate Road between
New York and Boston and
Cleveland, Fort Wayne
and Chicago.**

Lowest rates and elegant equipment make this a favorite route between the above points. Very low Colonist rates to the Pacific Coast and the far West until May 15th.

Famous dining-car service. Individual Club Meals 35 cents to \$1.00. Also a la Carte.

A. W. Ecclestone, D. P. A., 385 Broadway, New York City.

The Food of the Plucky Jap.

The recent announcement from London that the largest contractor for the Russian army had asked for quotations on Triscuit delivered at Vladivostok has revived discussion of the dietetic habits of the Japs. Upon what does the plucky little Jap feed that he can outgeneral and vanquish the big and lusty soldiers of the Czar? The people are not greatly interested in the rations that are adopted for the Russian army. What they want to know is: What sort of food and what kind of life have developed the valor and physical hardihood of the little men of the island empire?

Triscuit is the shredded whole-wheat cracker made by the same concern at Niagara Falls which makes shirred whole-wheat biscuit. Being compressed into a wafer, it contains all the nutriment in the whole wheat berry in small bulk and is ready cooked. That it should be regarded as a good ration for an army is significant of the growing belief in whole-wheat food as having the most strength-giving properties in proportion to bulk. The Jap is a paradoxical combination of gentility and martial valor. In his home life he is gentle, amiable and kind. He loves flowers and the artistic, refining influences of life. As a warrior he fights with a fierceness and bravery that astonish the world. In strategy he displays consummate skill.

The popular notion is that the Jap subsists largely upon rice and dried fish. We know that he gets little beef or pork. We are rather surprised, therefore, to learn from Dr. Eastlake, of Japan, head of the School of Foreign Languages in Tokyo, that cooked whole wheat forms such an important part of his daily dietary. In an interview in Philadelphia the other day Dr. Eastlake said:

"The army biscuit consists of a cake one-fourth rice and three-fourths wheat, flavored with both sugar and salt. It is placed in water and allowed to swell up before eating. I have seen Japanese eat four of these cakes, but two were all I could manage."

We know what the valiant Jap has done at Port Arthur. He has driven the ponderous Cossacks from this apparently impregnable stronghold. We know what he is doing in the arts and industries of fair Japan. And now we know that whole wheat—not rice—is the principal part of his dietary. Is any further proof needed that the whole wheat is, after all, the most perfect all-day food given to man?

For a tenacious and persistent Cough. Piso's Cure for Consumption is an effectual remedy. 25c.

The Sohmer Piano is the prime favorite for artists for both concert and private use.



**For Sore Throat, Asthma,
Bronchitis, give prompt
relief. Sold only in boxes.**

IRREFUTABLE

The statistics of the IMPORTATIONS OF CHAMPAGNES INTO THE UNITED STATES for the year 1904, placing Moët & Chandon at the top of the list and in the lead with **127,783** cases, are absolutely

IRREFUTABLE

and are the authentic figures verified by the United States Customs reports; any publications not in accordance with these figures are willfully misleading, including as they do other countries.

THE SALES OF MOËT & CHANDON

Including Other Countries
in 1904 were

336,430

CASES

The Greatest Number of Cases Ever
Sold in Any One Year of Any Brand.

Regarding Champagne importations in 1904 Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular of Jan. 10, 1905, says:

"Messrs. Geo. A. Kessler & Co. HEAD THE LIST of importers of Champagne into the United States with the splendid total of **127,783** cases, A GREATER AMOUNT of Champagne actually arriving within the United States than has ever heretofore been reported. The result is a splendid tribute to the quality of the wine."

Special \$1.00

POSTPAID
This Vest Pocket
ELECTRIC SEARCH LIGHT
Every One Guaranteed
GIVES 3,000 FLASHES
NOT A TOY



But a useful, practical, durable and convenient article for every one. No danger of fire. Can't blow out. Simply press the button and you have instant light. Invaluable for Physicians, Watchmen, Plumbers, Clergymen, Miners, Railroad Men, Bankers, Hunters, Etc. No heat, smoke, chemicals. Safe—a child can operate it. No wires, smoke, smell or dirt. Nothing to break. AGENTS can make big money selling our electrical goods and other novelties. Write for terms. THE ELVO CO., Dept. A., Woburn, Mass.

I Have Moved.—Frank Seaman.

On March 1, 1905, the Advertising Agency of FRANK SEAMAN will change its address from 874 Broadway to 41 West 34th Street, between Broadway and Fifth Avenue (nearly opposite the Waldorf-Astoria).

With the exception of the ground floor, the new offices will occupy the entire building, including a private street entrance and elevator service.

This move has been made imperative by the broadening and constantly increasing demands of the business and the consequent necessity for a larger staff and greater facilities.

DRUG CRAVE

**TAKE HOME TREATMENT
CONTINUE YOUR WORK
BE CURED ABSOLUTELY**

WE cure and cure forever the craving for morphine, cocaine and opium, and restore the system to health and strength. Our remedy has been tested continuously for many years with convincing success, by our associate physicians in their private practice. It soothes the craving, expels from the system each day a portion of the baneful drug, and supplies by its tonic properties a healthful stimulation in place of the fictitious support formerly supplied.

Each case will be diagnosed and treated individually by one of our associate physicians who will keep in close correspondence with it. Should any patient consider treatment unsatisfactory at the end of two weeks, we will gladly refund the entire money paid.

WE OFFER A FREE TRIAL SAMPLE

Our letters and remedies sent without any outside marks. Privacy is complete.

DRUG CRAVE CRUSADE

Address, D. C. C. 110, Hartford Building
41 Union Square New York City

THE
GREAT AMERICAN
TEA
COMPANY

We are selling the BEST
NEW CROP

50c. TEAS

In the U. S.

Onlong, Eng. Breakfast, Gun-
powder, Souhong, Congou
Mixed, Japan, Young Hyson,
Imperial, Ceylon.

Good Onlongs, Mixed and
Eng. Breakfast, 25 & 30c. lb.

We are selling the BEST

25c. COFFEE

Good Roasted COFFEES,
12, 15, 18 and 20c. a lb.

For full particulars and prompt attention, address,
MR. MILLER, Care of THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.,
81 & 83 Vesey Street, P. O. Box 259, New York.

**SPECIAL
OFFER**

ON A SAMPLE ORDER
of \$5.00 and up-
wards of Teas, Coff-
ees, Spices, Extracts and
Baking Powder, we will
allow you 20 per cent.
off and pay all express
charges, so that you may
thoroughly test the quality
of the goods. This is a
chance that is seldom
offered; it gives all a
chance to purchase our
goods at less than cost.

**ADVERTISE IN
LESLIE'S WEEKLY**

GOUT & RHEUMATISM

Use the Great English Remedy


BLAIR'S PILLS

Safe, Sure, Effective. 50c. & \$1.

DRUGGISTS, or 224 William St., N. Y.



ON TOP



Surpassing Excellence
Recognized,
"WHITE SEAL."
MOËT & CHANDON
CHAMPAGNE

HEADS THE LIST OF IMPORTATIONS
INTO THE UNITED STATES
AND SALES IN THE WORLD
WITH THE UNEQUALLED TOTAL OF
336,430
CASES

Geoff. Kessler & Co. SOLE IMPORTERS
NEW YORK




**Buy from Our Factory
SAVE A THIRD**

Our plan of selling direct to user cuts out two profits and saves a third on retail prices. Our assortment of carriages and harness is larger than any dealer can show you. We guarantee all our goods. We are bona-fide manufacturers—not a commission house. Send for our free illustrated catalogue.

THE COLUMBUS CARRIAGE AND HARNESS CO., Columbus, Ohio.

THE PRUDENTIAL



**THE PRUDENTIAL
HAS THE
STRENGTH OF
GIBRALTAR**

What is Your Wish?

To Leave Your Family Well Off?
To Secure an Income in Old Age?
To Increase Your Business Credit?
To Invest Your Savings Profitably?

Life Insurance in The Prudential may be
made to Provide all These and More.
Write for Book Showing Rates.

THE PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE CO. OF AMERICA.
JOHN F. DRYDEN, Pres't. Dept. S Home Office: NEWARK, N. J.

Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address "Hermit," LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.]

THE BEST life-insurance solicitors are rather persistent; sometimes they annoy us. Part of this is the agent's fault, but a large part of it is our own. It is surely annoying to be continually reminded of something we know we ought to do, particularly, if it involves any sacrifice on our part to do it; but the next time a life-insurance agent talks forcibly to us about our insurance would it not be well to bear in mind what a serious business is his and how much depends upon it? A friend, an earnest life-insurance man, was illustrating to me the other day why he felt so deeply on the matter of life insurance. Three cases had come under his observation in his own agency the first week of February. A young electrical engineer had just died. He was a football player and a splendid specimen of manhood. Less than two years ago he applied for a small policy. It was issue 1. He wanted to take it, but his widowed mother objected. He died, and a collection has had to be raised to bury the remains. We refer, of course, to the boy, not to the mother. Unfortunately the collection will not care for her.

In December last a prominent attorney applied for insurance. He made a date to be examined, dilly-dallied, said he was too busy at the time, and thus the thing dragged along. A Thursday evening he went home from his office not feeling very well. The following Monday night he was dead from pneumonia, leaving a wife and three children. He had little, if any, insurance, and was supporting his family almost entirely by his practice. Is it not possible that this agent might have persuaded this man to act in December?—and think what a difference the \$5,000 or \$10,000 insurance would now make to the wife and children! This same agent in December spent an evening with the foreman of one of the largest manufacturing companies in the country. This man was interested in a gold mine, but finally promised to take \$5,000 insurance by December 31st. He did not do so. He has just died, leaving a wife and several children absolutely penniless. A collection was taken up among his friends, including the very agent who had been soliciting him, and the money used to bury the remains. But what again of the family?

Of course one may say these are exceptional cases. It is fortunate they are, but is it any wonder that thoughtful, conscientious men in the insurance business, feeling, as most of them do, that they are pleading the cause of the widows and orphans, should talk forcibly and with determination, never knowing whether the man they are talking to will be dead or uninsurable the next day.

"R." Shiremanstown, Penn.: I do not understand your inquiry. If you refer to the New York Life Company, it is altogether safe and sound.

"D." Worcester, Mass.: The Northwestern Mutual Life, of Milwaukee, would have the preference, as compared with the smaller company to which you refer, a company which has not always stood among the best.

"P." Dolgeville, N. Y.: The Phoenix Mutual Life of Hartford dates back to 1851, and makes an excellent report of its earnings and has a conservative management. The Massachusetts Mutual dates back to the same year, is somewhat larger, but equally conservative. Both are strong.

"M." Reading, Penn.: Your plan would be all right if anyone would guarantee that the assessment beneficial order to which you allude would survive for twenty years and that during its survival, as you grow older, it would not increase its assessments, as has usually been the case with all such associations, to prohibitive figures.


The Hermit.

Railway Supplies Needed.

THE RAILWAY companies of Egypt are preparing to spend a large sum of money in improving their lines by building bridges and laying new rails. If American manufacturers wish information and to furnish materials for these improvements an American agent should be sent at once to Cairo with samples of rails and other railway supplies. Without an agent on the spot, American manufacturers cannot hope to compete with those of other countries.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use
in time. Sold by druggists.

CONSUMPTION



THE PANORAMA
of interesting Nature when you are traveling,
regardless of your destination, is enhanced
if your ticket reads, via the

**Wisconsin Central
Railway**

Between CHICAGO and ST. PAUL.
See that it reads so.

PULLMAN SLEEPERS
FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS
CAFÉ PARLOR CARS

Service, System and Safety

Obtain full information from your
nearest ticket agent, or address
JAS. C. POND
General Passenger Agent
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

"The Road to
Remember"

IF YOU HAVEN'T TRIED IT, A RARE
TREAT IS IN STORE FOR YOU

COOK'S
Imperial CHAMPAGNE

SERVED EVERYWHERE

ASTHMA I want to tell all
who are afflicted
with Asthma what
CURED me after 46 years
of suffering. Send your name
and address and learn of something for
which you will be grateful the rest of your life.
G. F. Alexander, 42-L Exchange St., Portland, Me.

GREIDER'S FINE CATALOGUE
of Standard bred poultry for 1905, printed in colors,
has chrome, suitable for framing, illustrates and
describes 60 varieties. Gives reasonable prices for
stock and eggs, tells all about poultry, their dis-
eases, lice, etc. This book only 10 cents.
B. H. GREIDER, RHEEMS, PA.

Pimples

Every night just before going to
bed, wash the face with hot water
and Glenn's Sulphur Soap and
you will get rid of pimples.
This soap contains enough pure
sulphur to make it a specific for
skin diseases. Insist on having
the genuine

Glenn's Sulphur Soap
See a cake at drug stores, or mailed for 30c. by
THE C. S. CRITTENDON CO., 115 Fulton St., New York.
Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, Black or Brown, 50 cts.

BY UNANIMOUS VERDICT OF
THE WORLDS BEST EXPERTS

**I.W.
HARPER
RYE**

IS THE
WORLDS

BEST WHISKEY
GOLD MEDALS

CHICAGO 1893	NEW ORLEANS 1885	PARIS 1900
-----------------	---------------------	---------------

**GRAND PRIZE HIGHEST
ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR
BERNHEIM DISTILLING CO. LOUISVILLE, KY.**

The Great East and West Line
Across the Entire States of
TEXAS AND LOUISIANA

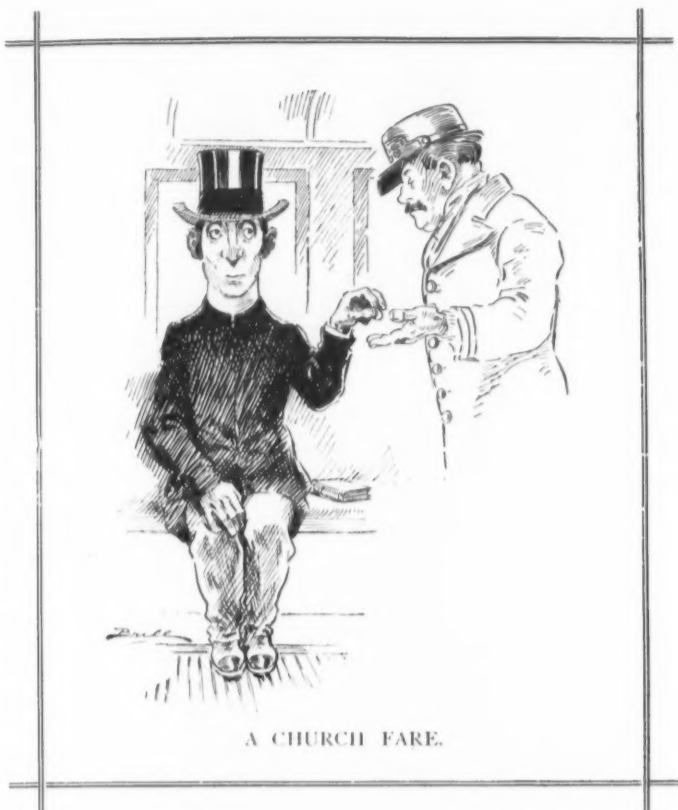
THE
T&P
RAILWAY

TEKAWANA SHREVEPORT
EL PASO NEW ORLEANS

NO TROUBLE TO ANSWER QUESTIONS
New Dining Cars (meals à la carte)
Write for New Book on Texas, FREE
E. P. TURNER, General Passenger Agent, Dallas, Texas

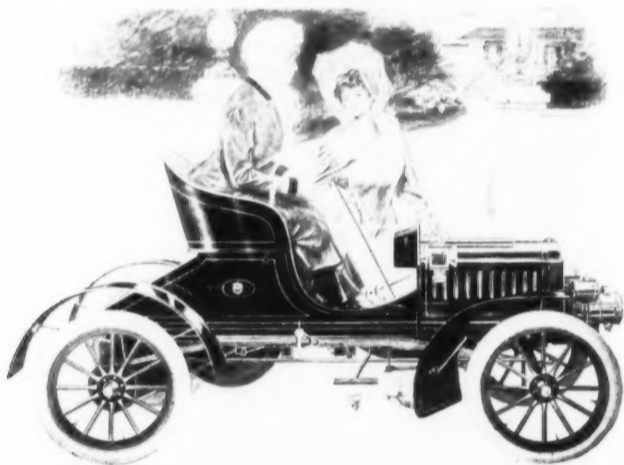
Asthma Cured to Stay Cured. No medicine
needed afterward. Book by
F. Harold Hayes, Buffalo, N. Y.

"The New York Central Leads the World."—LESLIE'S WEEKLY.



WILSON WHISKEY

THAT'S ALL!



Makes everyone your neighbor—the

OLDSMOBILE

has endeared itself to the feminine heart just as it has established itself in the business world, by the universality of its merit. Its ease of control and freedom from getting out of order make every woman its friend. John Lothrop Motley said, "Give us the luxuries of life, and we will dispense with its necessities"—the Oldsmobile is both. Our line of light cars is the most complete ever built. Satisfactory to your ideas of style, your requirements for comfort, and to your pocketbook.

Oldsmobile Standard Runabout, . . . \$650	Oldsmobile Touring Car, . . . \$1400
Oldsmobile Touring Runabout, . . . \$750	Oldsmobile Light Delivery Car, . . . \$1000
Oldsmobile Light Tonneau Car, . . . \$950	Oldsmobile Heavy Delivery Car, . . . \$2000

All prices f. o. b. factory.

Detailed specifications of any of these cars sent on request.

Send 10c. for six months' trial subscription to Motor Talk, a magazine devoted to automobile interests. Address Dept. 14.

Olds Motor Works, Detroit, U. S. A.

Member of Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers

Drawing by Henry Hutt.
Copyright, 1905, Brownell & Humphrey.

Evans' Ale

Nature's Tonic
for Weary Heads
and Hands

Any Dealer Anywhere Any Place.

THE "SOHMER" HEADS THE
LIST OF THE HIGHEST
GRADE PIANOS

SOHMER PIANOS

Sohmer Building, 5th Ave., cor 22d St. Only salesroom in Greater New York.

EUROPE *Go Clark's Way*
New S. S. CALEDONIA, 9,400 Tons.
Specially Chartered, July 1st. \$245 up.
Exceptional advantages. Many other tours. Write us.
FRANK C. CLARK, 113 Broadway, New York.

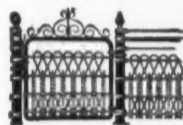
DRINK

Miller

HIGH LIFE

THE BEST

MILWAUKEE BEER



LAWN FENCE
Made of Steel. Lasts a life time. We have no Agents. Sold to users at Wholesale Prices. 7 cts. a foot up. Cheaper than wood. Catalogue Free. **RITZELMAN BROTHERS, Box 529, Muncie, Indiana.**

OPIUM

and Liquor Habit cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Write **DR. J. L. STEPHENS CO., Dept. 1, 4, Lebanon, Ohio.**

TWENTY-FIRST YEAR—1884-1905
American Academy of Dramatic Arts and Empire Theatre Dramatic School
For full particulars apply to **E. P. STEPHENSON, General Manager, Carnegie Hall**

THE EQUITABLE

HENRY B. HYDE
FOUNDER

J. W. ALEXANDER
PRESIDENT

**STRONGS
IN THE
WORLD**

J. H. HYDE
VICE PRESIDENT

EARLY PREPARATIONS

are necessary to secure from nature the future harvest. Have you made early preparations to secure the harvest of your life's work? An adequate Endowment policy in the Equitable will provide for your maturer years, if you live. And will protect your family meanwhile, if you die.

Splendid opportunities for men of character to act as representatives. Write to GAGE E. TARBELL, 2nd Vice President.

SEND THIS COUPON FOR PARTICULARS OR WRITE

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES
120 Broadway, New York. Dept. No. 23.

Please send me information regarding an Endowment for \$..... issued to a man..... years of age.

Name.....

Address.....

Purity

above everything—
distinguishes Schlitz Beer from
the common.

There's a difference, of course,
in the barley, the hops, the yeast.

We use the costliest materials.

We age the beer for months to
prevent biliousness.

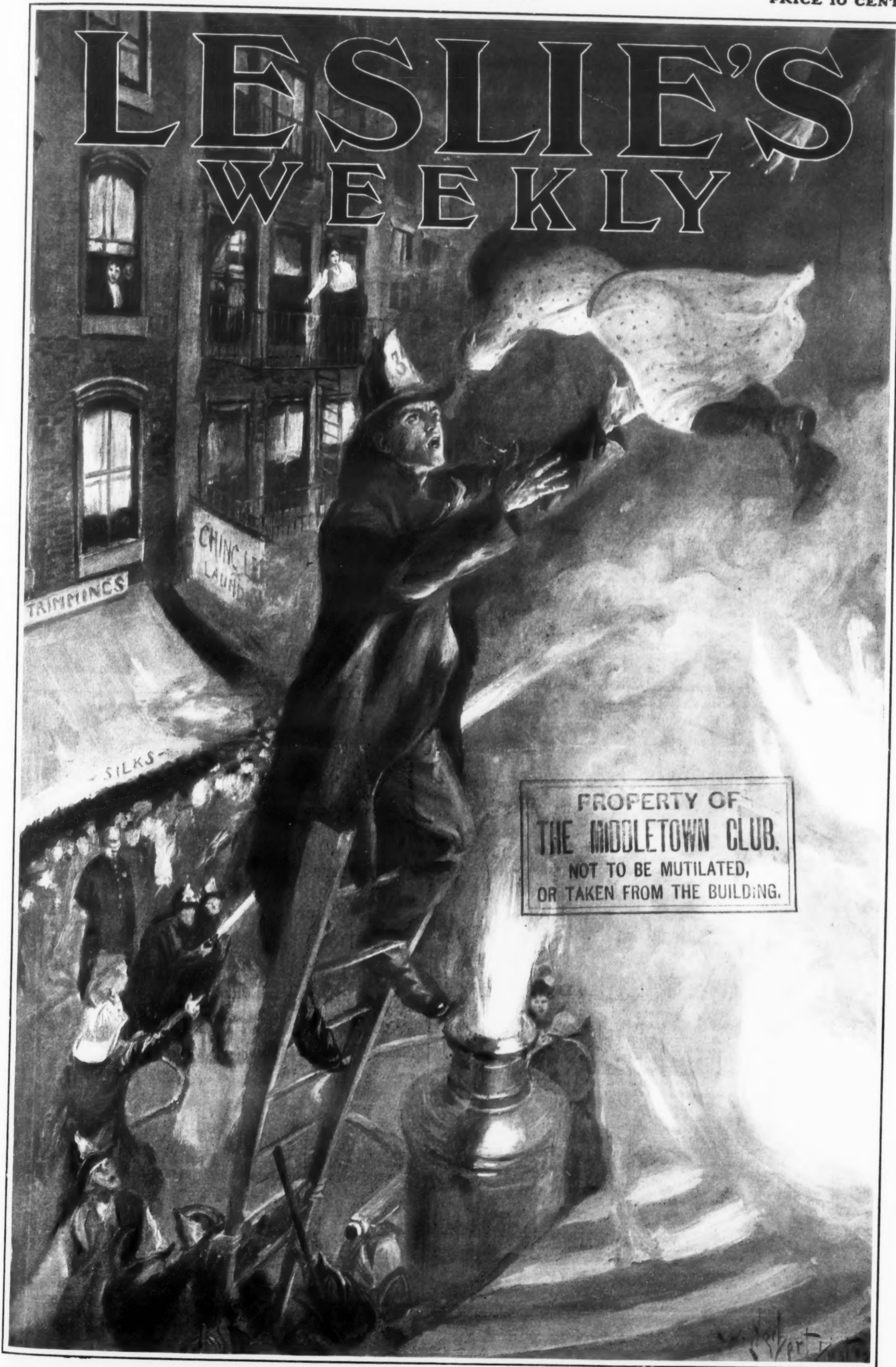
But the healthfulness of Schlitz
is mainly
due to its
purity.

*Ask for the Brewery Bottling.
See that cork or crown is branded*

Schlitz

The Beer
That Made Milwaukee Famous.

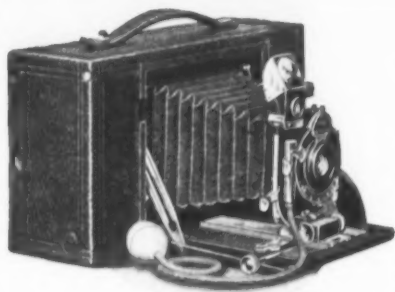
LESLIE'S WEEKLY



PROPERTY OF
THE MIDDLETOWN CLUB.
NOT TO BE MUTILATED,
OR TAKEN FROM THE BUILDING.

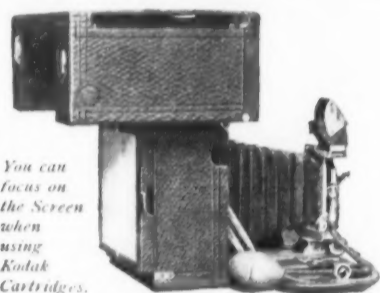
HURLED TO SAFETY

Drawn by W. Herbert Dunton

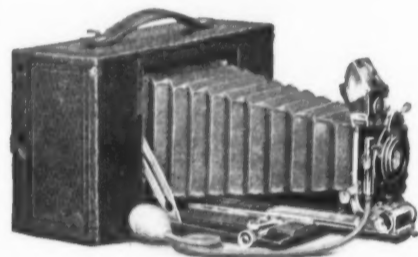


All the
KODAK
Advantage,

in combination with an unrestricted use of the ground glass, is found in the
NEW SCREEN FOCUS KODAK.



You can focus on the Screen when using Kodak Cartridges.



Showing Extension Bellows.

Equipment of the highest grade: Long draw, rack and pinion, rising and sliding front, Kodak Automatic Shutter, high speed Rapid Rectilinear lenses.

Instantly convertible to a plate camera.

Price,
\$30.00.

EASTMAN KODAK CO.
Rochester, N. Y.

All Dealers.

"Doing California"

Mark Twain says: "Three months of camp life on Lake Tahoe would restore an Egyptian mummy and give him an appetite like an alligator."

The majority of California travelers pass within a few miles of Lake Tahoe—that wonderful mountain lake, a mile high and half a mile deep, rimmed in with forests and snow-capped peaks.

"Doing California" is a book of pictures and words that tells how easy and inexpensive it is to make the Lake Tahoe side trip from Truckee; it tells also how and when to visit every other place of interest in California.

It suggests the season of the year when each place is at its best; economizes your time by preparing schedules for these journeys; tells you what each will cost, and with pictures and words gives a glimpse of each to help you determine the places you wish to go.

There is a little of romance and a little of nature in "Doing California." It tells you of the great Franciscan Missions, a century old, and how to see them. Names the game birds of land and water, and when they are in season. Describes the Big Tree Forests, resorts of the high mountains, the broad beaches and the beautiful cities.

It tells, besides, the facts you want to know about the fast trains to and through California via

Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railroads and Connections.

Fold two 2-cent stamps in your request and the book will be mailed you promptly. Address

E. L. LOMAX
Room 623, Merchants Loan and Trust Building
CHICAGO

For Easter

Swift's Hams and Bacon
Premium
Swift & Company U.S.A.

"Especially the
BUFFALO LITHIA WATER
of Virginia."
For Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, Renal Calculi, Gout, Rheumatism and All Diseases Dependent Upon a Uric Acid Diathesis.

Samuel O. L. Potter, A. M., M. D., M. R. C. P., London, Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine in the College Physicians and Surgeons of San Francisco, Cal., in his "Hand-Book of Materia Medica, Pharmacy and Therapeutics," in the citation of remedies under the head of "Chronic Bright's Disease," says: "Mineral waters, especially the **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** of Virginia, is highly recommended." Also, under "Albuminuria," he says: "**BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** is highly recommended."

George Halsted Doyland, A. M., M. D., of Paris, Doctor of Medicine, of the Faculty of Paris, in the New York Medical Journal, August 22, 1896, says: "There is no remedy as absolutely specific in all forms of Albuminuria and Bright's Disease, whether acute or chronic, as **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER**, accompanied by a milk diet. In all cases of pregnancy, where albumin is found in the urine as late as the last week before confinement, if this water and a milk diet are prescribed, the albumin disappears rapidly from the urine and the patient has a positive guarantee against puerperal convulsions."

T. Griswold Comstock, A. M., M. D., of St. Louis, Mo., says: "I have often prescribed **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** in Gouty and Rheumatic conditions and in Renal Calculi, accompanied by Renal Colic, and always with the most satisfactory results. In Renal Calculi, where there is an excess of Uric Acid, it is especially efficacious."

Medical testimony which defies all imputation or question mailed to any address.
BUFFALO LITHIA WATER is for sale by druggists and grocers generally.
PROPRIETOR **BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS, VIRGINIA.**

Built to Please the Most Fastidious Sailor.
LAUNCHES, AUTO BOATS, HUNTING BOATS,
KNOCK-DOWN BOATS AND HULLS
for any type of engine. Our boats are designed by and built under the supervision of a skillful Naval Architect. We guarantee satisfaction. All Neptune boats are equipped with Buffalo Motors unless otherwise specified. Catalogue on request.
NEPTUNE LAUNCH AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Dept. 10, Evansville, Indiana